

# Teach Yourself Origami

John Montroll



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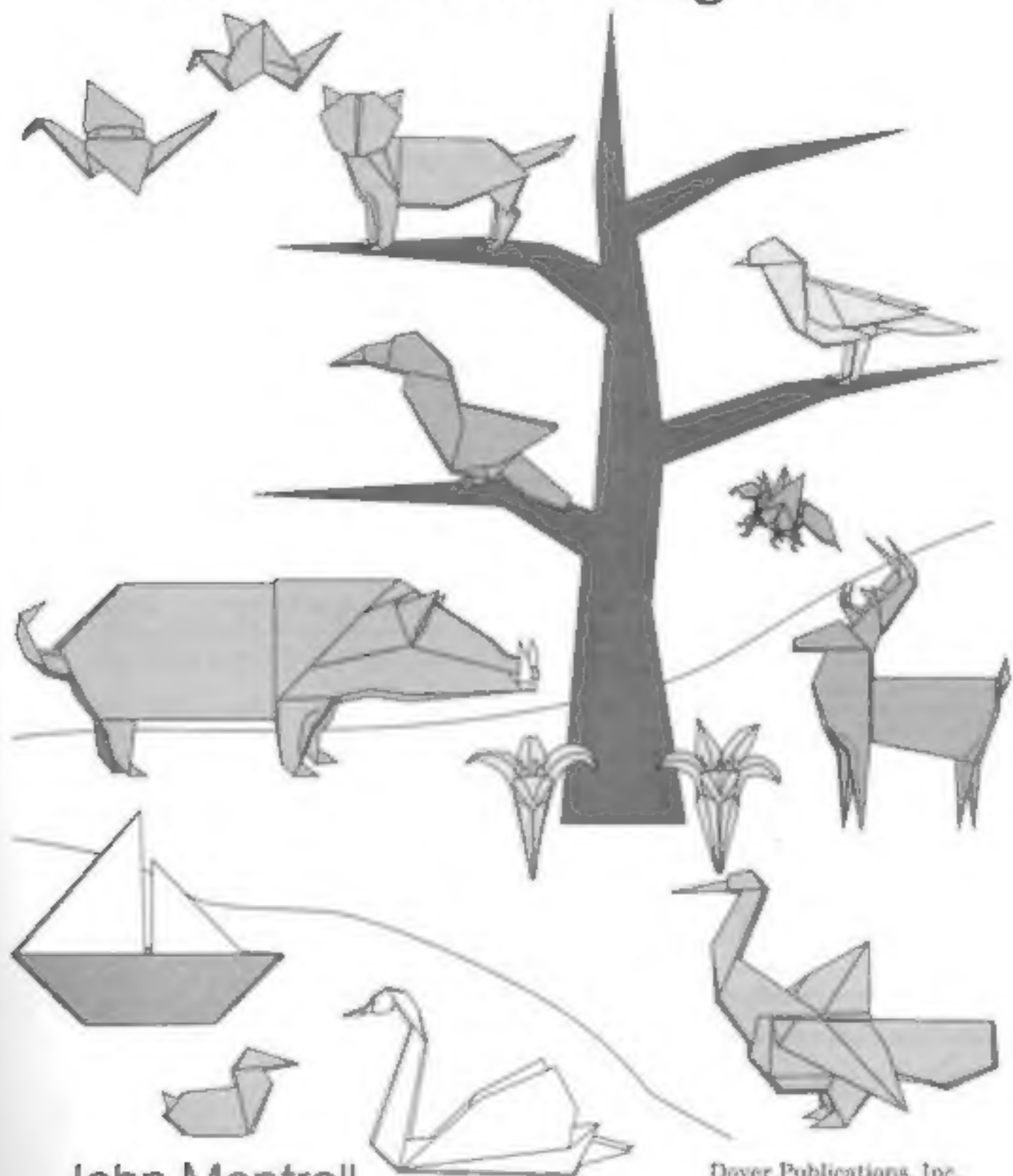
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# Teach Yourself Origami



John Montroll

Dover Publications, Inc.  
New York

To Soren, Prudence, Steve, Elizabeth, and Natasha

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# Introduction

Welcome to the wonderful and magic world of origami. This collection teaches the new folder how to get started in origami and to systematically acquire more skills. The first part of the book introduces techniques and maneuvers, and builds upon them using simple models as examples. Intermediate and advanced models are gradually added, and students quickly find themselves origami masters.

This book can also be used as a text or lesson plan for individuals, schools or origami courses. Start from the beginning of the book, and fold through it, one model at a time. Diagram symbols, techniques, and terminology are introduced progressively, and each model builds upon the skills acquired in completing prior ones.

Every model has been tested by novices. Nothing included here is impossible, but some areas require practice to perfect. If you find a new technique especially difficult to acquire, persevere. Start again from the beginning, or put the model aside and try again later.

There are many styles of origami, and many approaches. In this book I have included only models which can be folded from one uncut square. Some of the origami in the first chapter is traditional, and two pieces in the advanced chapter were created by Fred Rohm, an American origami pioneer. Any models without credit are my designs.

As in all my books, the illustrations conform to the internationally accepted Randlett-Yoshizawa conventions. These symbols are used in most recently published diagrams, so learning them will open the pages of other origami books, too.

The colored side of origami paper is represented by the shadings in the diagrams. Origami paper can be found in many hobby shops or purchased by mail from OrigamiUSA, 15 West 77th Street, New York, NY 10024-5192 or from Dover Publications, Inc., 31 East 2nd Street, Mineola, NY 11501. Large sheets are easier to use than small ones.

Many people helped make this book possible. I wish to thank Beth MacCallum for introducing Fred Rohm's models to me, and Krista Willett for introducing them to Beth. Special thanks to Ilea Rohm for her permission to use Fred's models. I would also like to thank Jan Polish for her work as editor. Of course I also thank the many folders who proof-read the diagrams.

John Montroll

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# Symbols

## Lines



Valley fold, fold in front.



Mountain fold, fold behind.



Crease line.



X-ray or guide line.

## Arrows



Fold in this direction.



Fold behind.



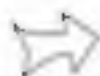
Unfold.



Fold and unfold.



Turn over.



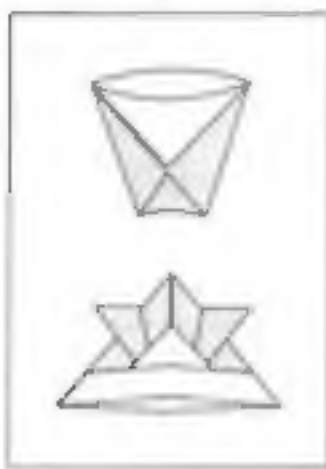
Sink or three dimensional folding.



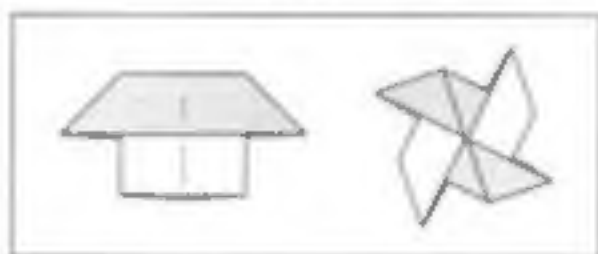
Place your finger between these layers.

# Chapter 1—Beginner

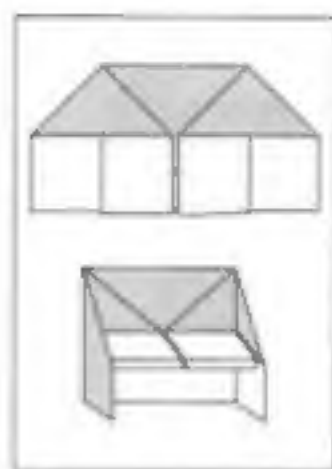
Getting Started



Pull Out



Squash Fold



Someone who has not folded can learn the basics from this chapter. New techniques are shown one at a time, along with several traditional Japanese models. There are even a few practice models.

When you fold something for the first time it could seem difficult. If you do have trouble, fold very slowly and carefully and do not give up. Once you have managed something new, fold it again to see how much easier it becomes.

Preliminary Fold



Waterbomb Base



Blintz Fold



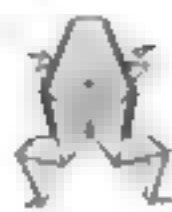
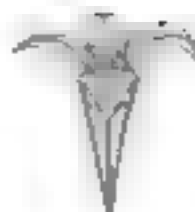
Petal Fold



Bed Base



Bed Base



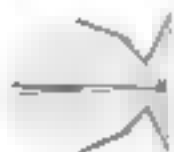
Reverse Fold



Reverse Fold

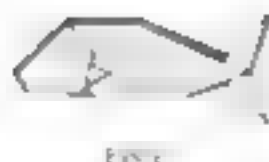


Rabbit Ear



Rabbit Ear





### Following the diagrams

- 1 Origami paper is colored on one side, white on the other. The shading in the diagrams represents the colored side. In the first step of each model, check which side begins face up.
- 2 In each step, check for the kind of fold being done along with possible landmarks.
- 3 Make sure you look at the next step to see what the next step is.
- 4 Hold your paper exactly as shown in the diagram, note any instructions to turn over or rotate the model.
- 5 Be sure not to skip steps. It is perhaps the most common mistake.

### Structures and Bases



Kite Fold



Diamond Base



Fish Base



Square Base



Waterbomb Base



Blintz Fold



Bird Base




Frog Base

# Getting Started

## New Symbols

 Solid line  
fold in front along the line

 Dashed line  
fold behind along the line

 Create line, an existing fold in the paper

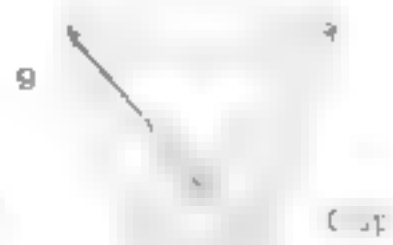
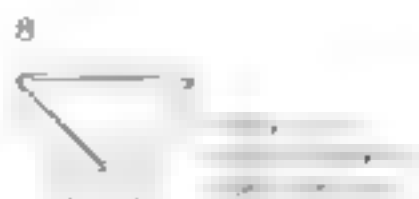
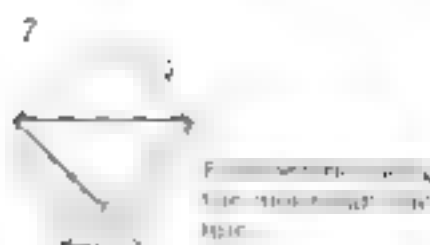
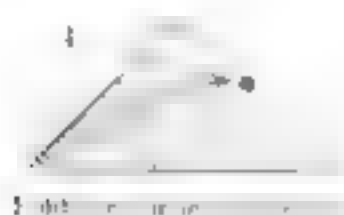
 Arrow  
fold in the direction of the arrow

 Dotted line  
fold in the direction of the arrow

 Scissors  
cut along the line

## Cup Traditional

1. Take a rectangular piece of paper, 10 cm by 15 cm.  
2. Fold the paper in half lengthwise.  
3. Fold the paper in half widthwise.  
4. Fold the paper in half lengthwise again.  
5. Bring the folding to become automatic.



# Hat

For this model, a few folds are done without landmarks. This means that you can change the shape of the hat a little so that each hat will be different.

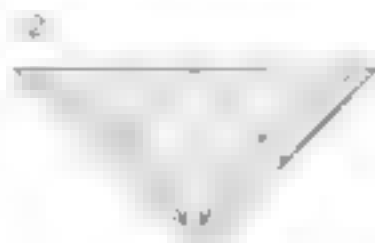
New Symbols



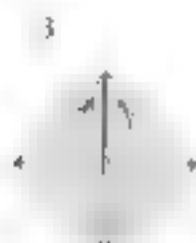
Turn over



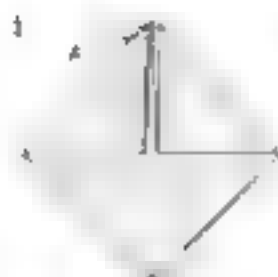
Bring each corner  
into the center



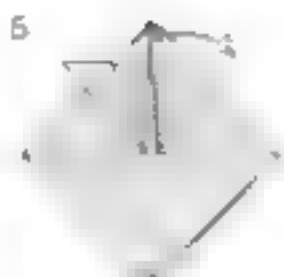
Bring each corner  
into the center  
at the bottom



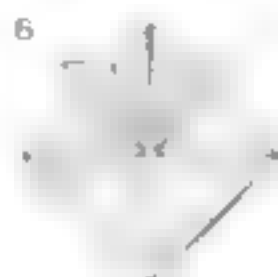
Bring each corner  
into the center



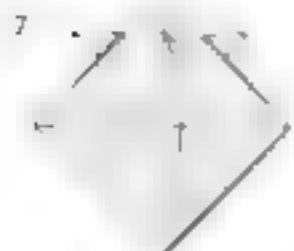
Bring each corner  
into the center  
at the bottom



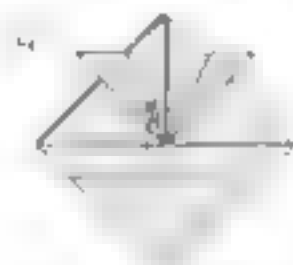
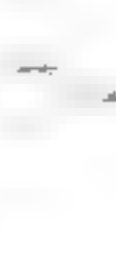
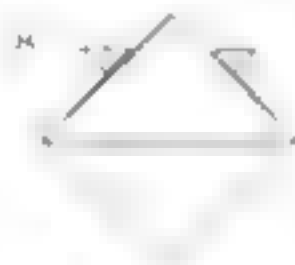
Repeat on the  
other side



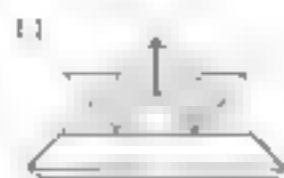
Turn over



Bring the corners



There are no landmarks



Place your finger  
inside to open the hat



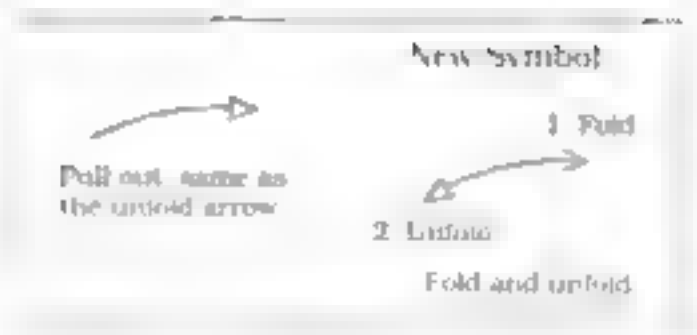
Hat

# Pull Out

The element of pulling out refers to when a feature, shape, space or area is pulled out or projected out of the main body of the shape.

## House

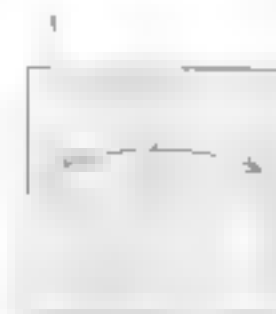
This simple house uses a combination of pulling out and pushing in to create a simple house.



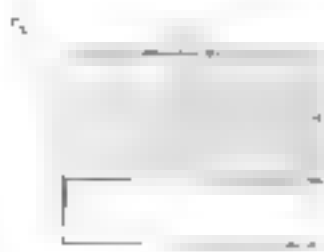
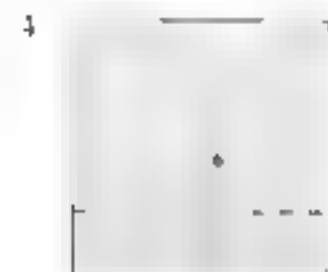
1 Fold up



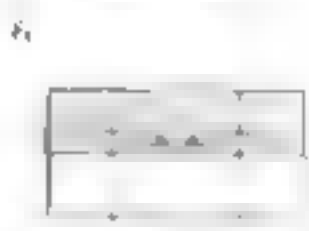
2 Pull out



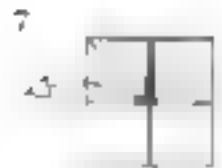
3 Fold down and unfold



5 Pull out and fold down



6 Fold down and unfold



7 Pull out and fold up



8 Pull out and fold down



9 Pull out



11 Pull out

House



# Pin Wheel Traditional

For this project, a square piece of paper will be pulled out like the house (it begins with pre-creasing)

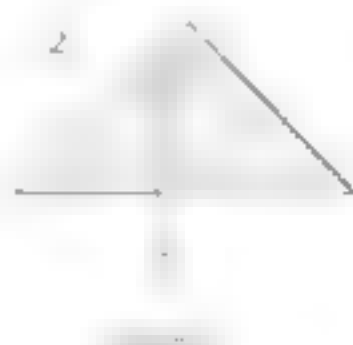
New Symbol



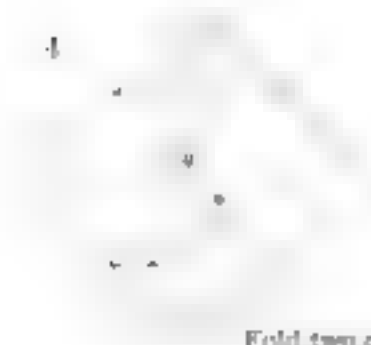
This arrow shows whether you should pull out or push in a piece.



Fold in



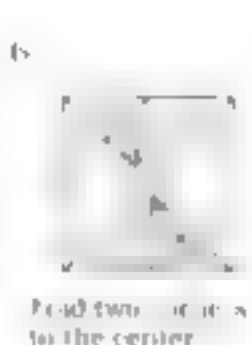
Fold to the right and unfold



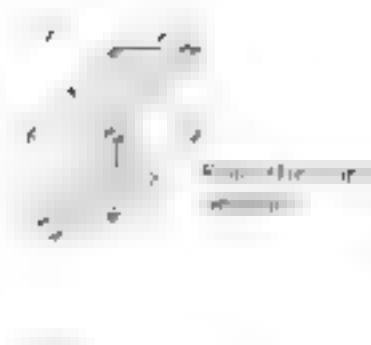
Fold two opposite corners to the center



Fold the corners



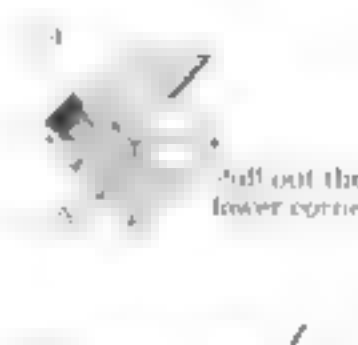
Fold two corners to the center



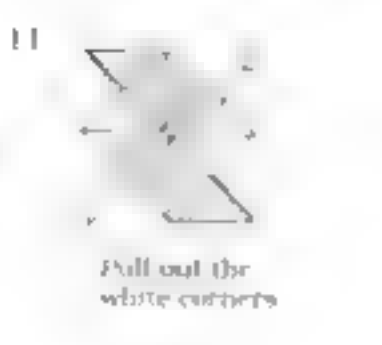
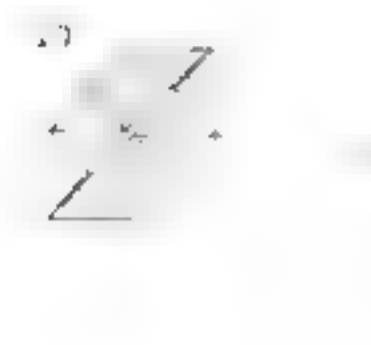
Place your finger on the corner



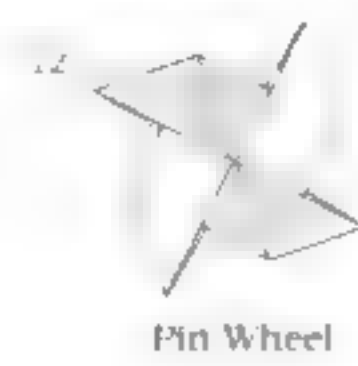
Place your finger on the corner



Pull out the lower corner



Pull out the white corners

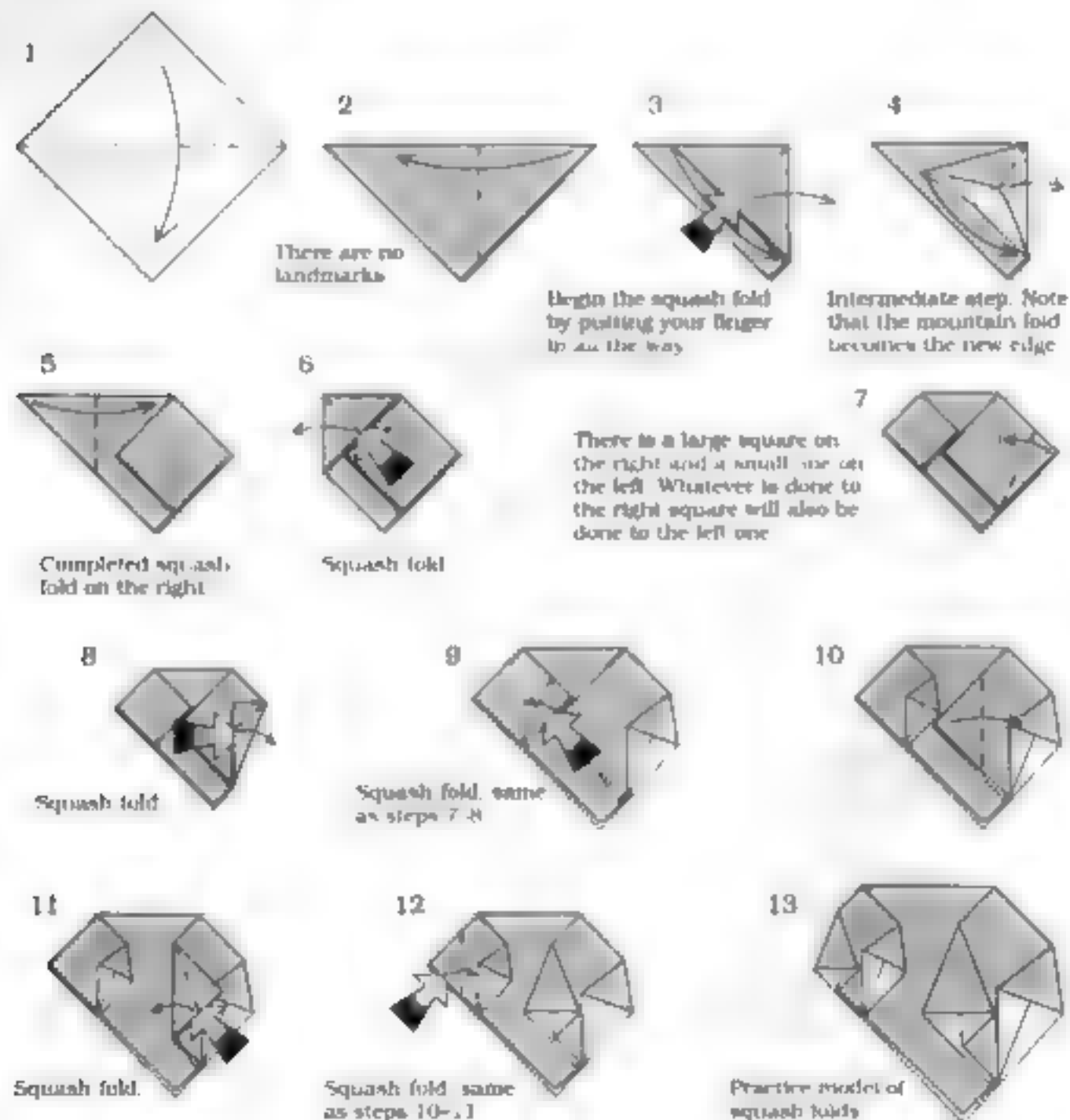


Pin Wheel

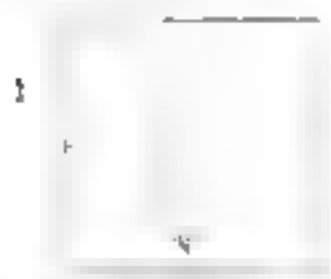
# Squash Fold

In a squash fold, some paper is opened and then made flat. It is usually indicated with a mountain fold line and often accompanied by the large shaded arrow showing where to place your finger. The text will usually mention the squash fold.

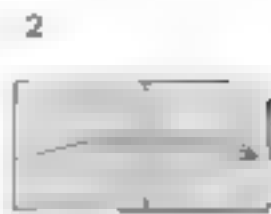
## Many Squash Folds Practice Model



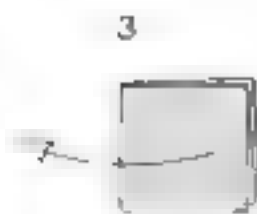
# House Traditional



Fold in half



Fold in half



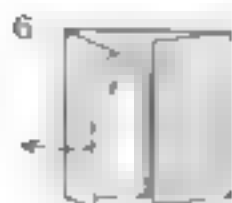
Unfold



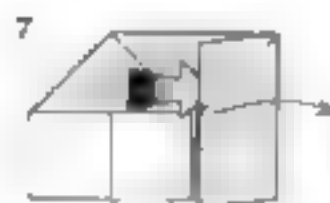
Fold to the center



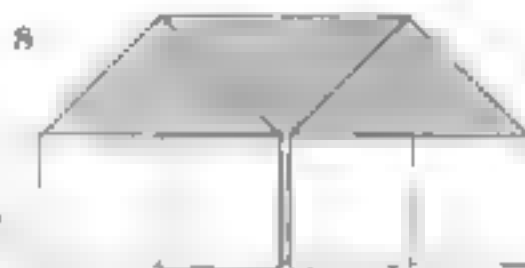
Place your finger inside for the squash fold



Continue opening the model pushing down on the top



Squash fold

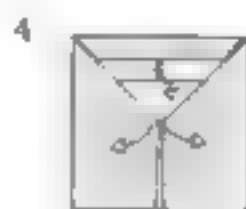


House

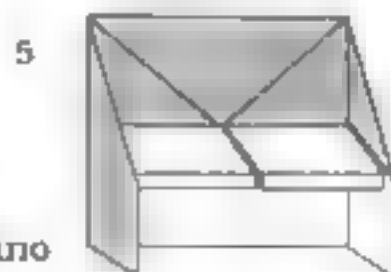
# Piano Traditional



Begin with the house



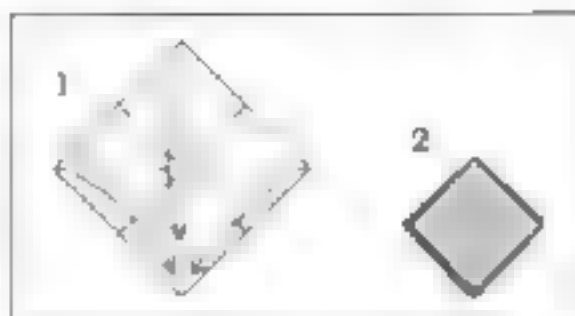
Open



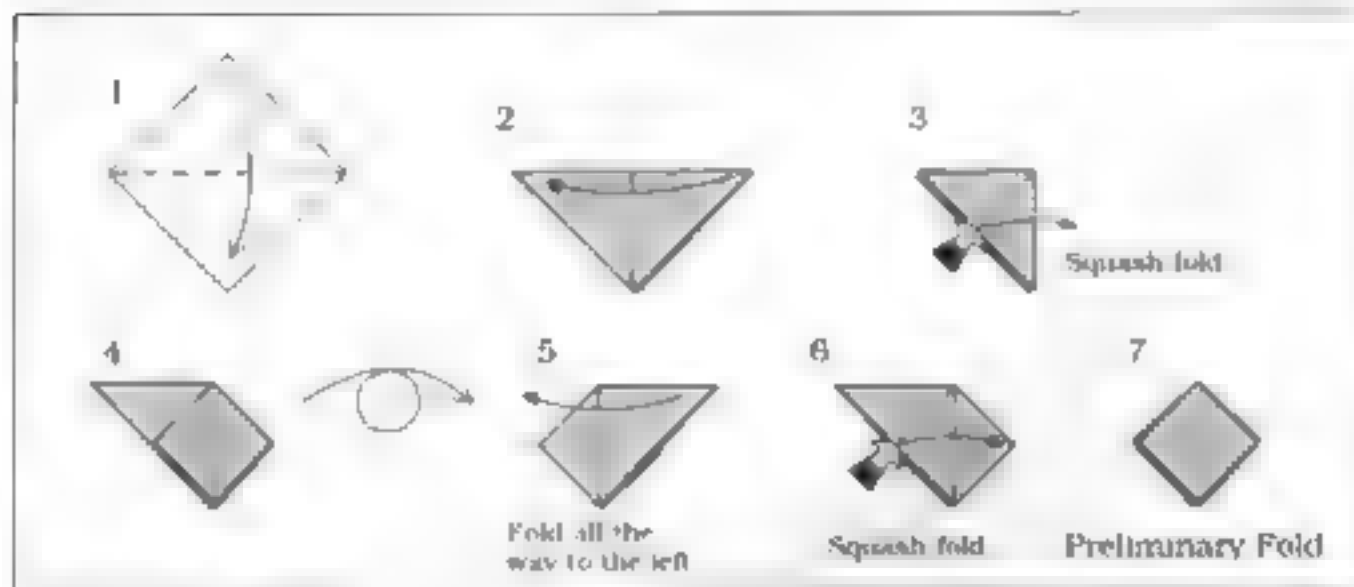
Piano

# Preliminary Fold

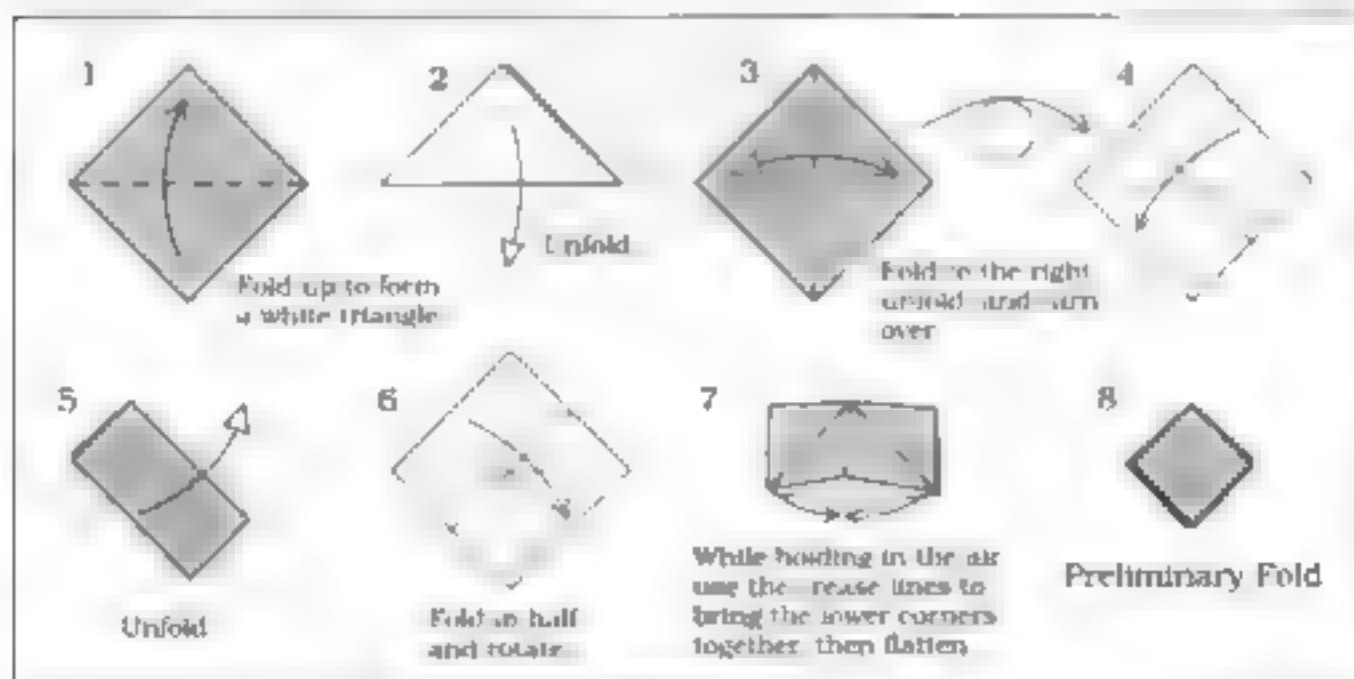
The preliminary fold is the beginning shape of thousands of origami designs. It is named because two bases—the bird base and frog base—are folded from it. Two folding methods are given, though method 2 provides the preliminary fold in a more accurate manner. If you fold the preliminary folds using each method, you will be ready to begin the next two models. Throughout the book, the preliminary fold will be diagrammed as shown to the right.



**Method 1—Uses squash folds.**

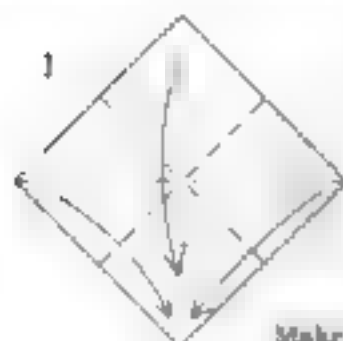


**Method 2—Uses fold and unfold.**



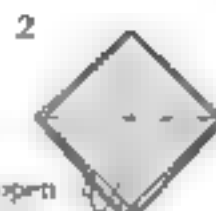
# Sailboat Traditional

This sailboat is the logo for *OrigamiUSA*. Note the jagged arrow in step 7. This indicates the different directions the paper will go.

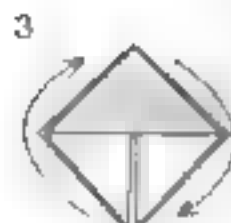


Make the preliminary fold

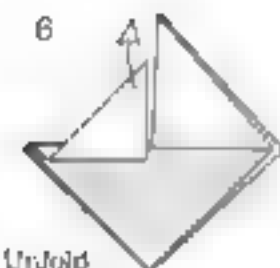
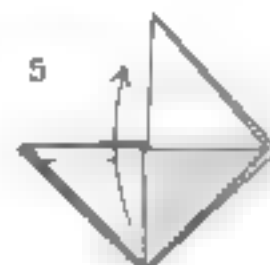
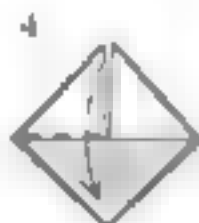
Review of method 2 for making the preliminary fold. Fold and unfold to make white triangles. Turn over, fold and unfold to make colored rectangles. Bring the corners together.



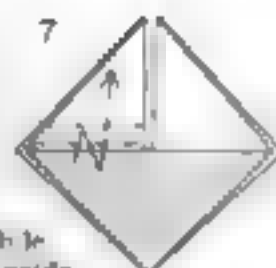
To fold inside, open the model. Repeat behind.



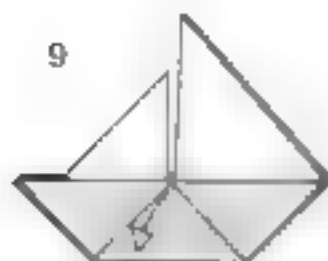
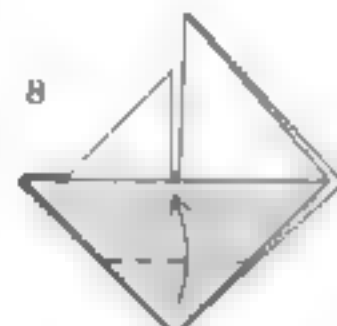
Rotate



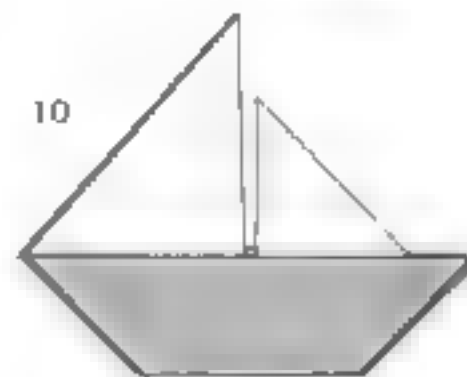
Undo



Refold while tucking inside



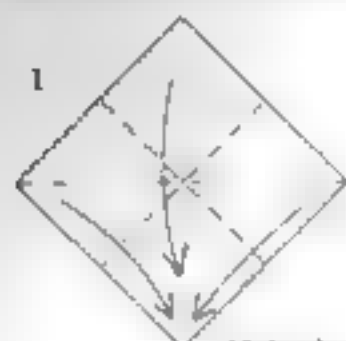
Fold the triangle down a little so the sailboat can stand



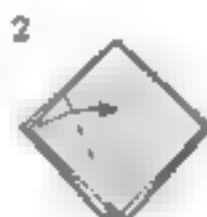
Sailboat

# Candy Dish Traditional

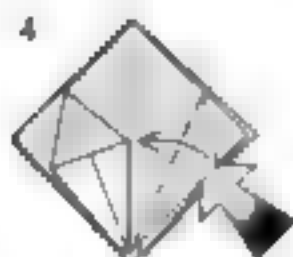
This model introduces a maneuver called the *minor miracle* (step 8). This fold is like turning pages of a book.



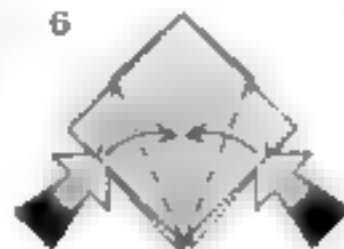
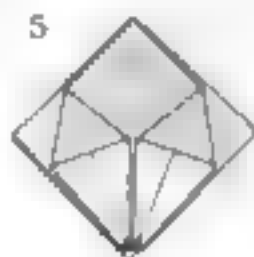
Make the preliminary fold



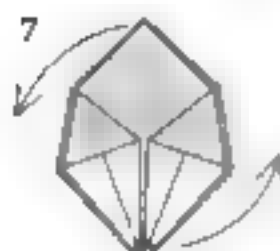
Squash fold



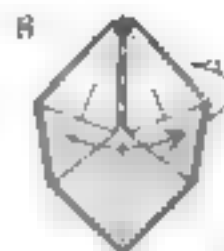
Squash fold



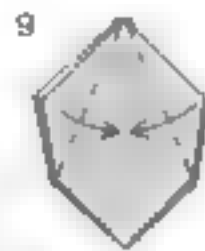
Squash folds



Rotate



Minor miracle: Fold a layer to the right. Repeat behind. Note that the front and back become hidden while the sides become the front and back in a minor miracle.



Repeat behind



Repeat behind



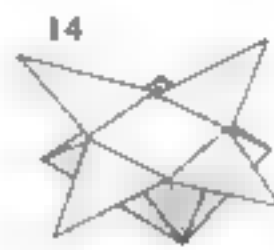
Minor miracle



Repeat behind



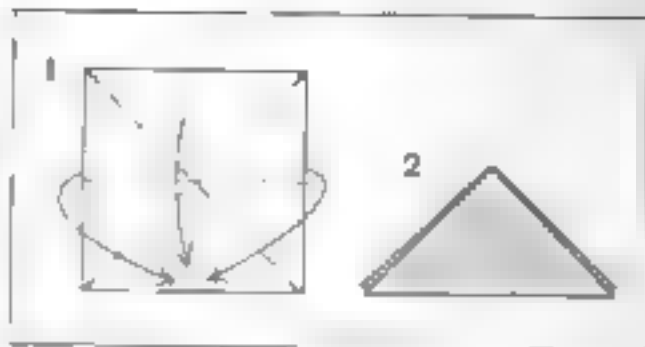
Open and flatten the bottom



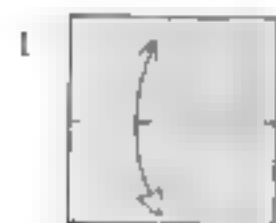
Candy Dish

# Waterbomb Base

The waterbomb base is called that because the waterbomb balloon is made from it, along with lots of other models. It is the same as the preliminary fold folded inside out. To show this, fold a white preliminary fold with the colors on the inside. You can do this by reversing the color instructions while following the directions for the preliminary fold on page 16. Then unfold the preliminary fold, turn it inside out, and refold. See if you can make the waterbomb base without making any new folds. Throughout the book the waterbomb base will be diagrammed as shown to the right.



## Waterbomb Base



Fold up and unfold



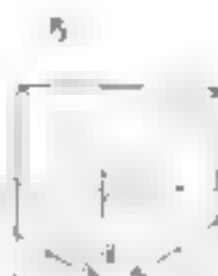
Fold and unfold



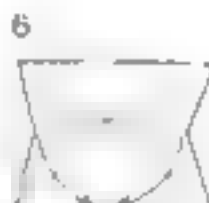
Fold and unfold



Fold and unfold



Collapse along the creases

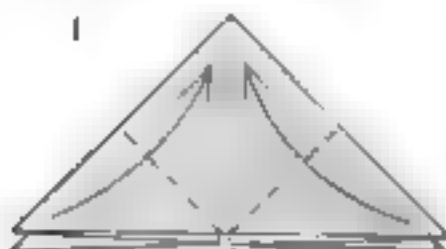


A three dimensional intermediate step

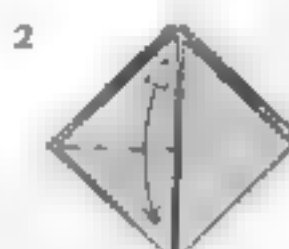


Waterbomb Base

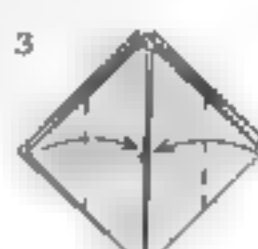
## Waterbomb Traditional



Begin with the waterbomb base. Fold the corners up. Repeat behind.

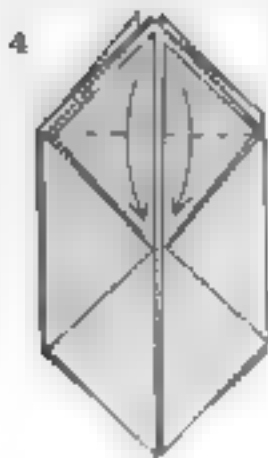


Fold one layer down and unfold

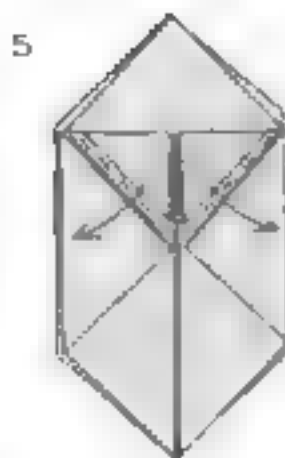


Fold to the center. Repeat behind.

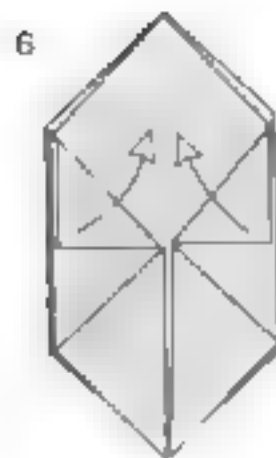




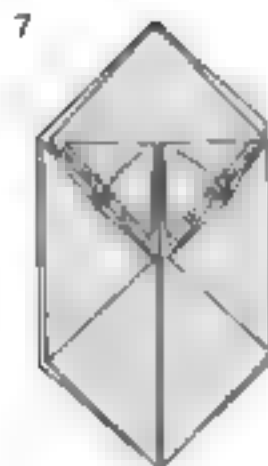
Fold in the center.  
Repeat behind.



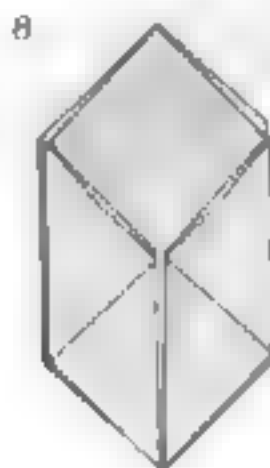
Fold along the edge of the existing  
top layers. Repeat behind.



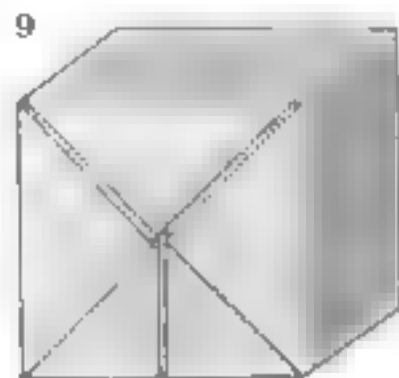
Unfold. Repeat  
behind.



Tuck inside the  
pockets. Repeat  
behind.



Holding the model like  
a fan, with your fingers  
between the layers,  
blow into the bottom.

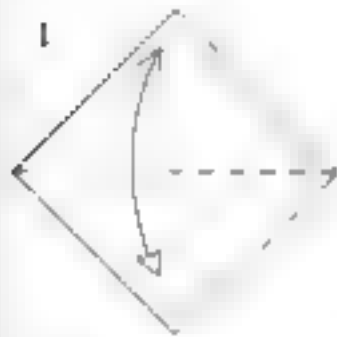


Waterbomb

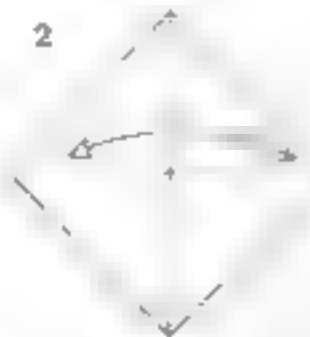
# Blintz Fold

In a blintz fold, the four corners are folded to the center to make a smaller square with more points — using the additional points, more points are then available to fold. Many things folded from a square can be folded from the blintz fold.

## Blintz Fold



Fold in half and unfold



Fold and unfold

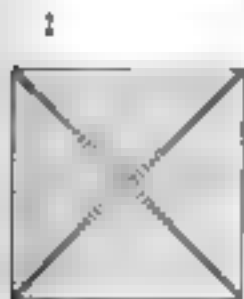


Fold the corners to the center

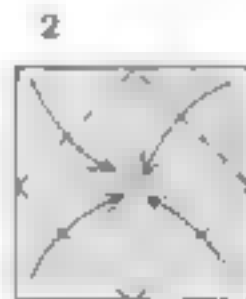


Blintz Fold

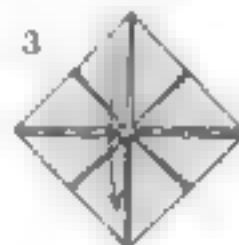
## Fortune Teller Traditional



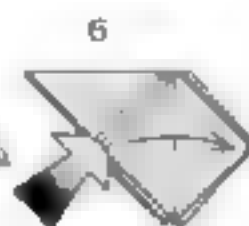
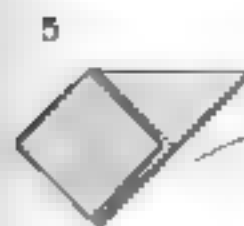
Begin with the blintz fold



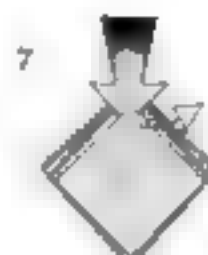
Blintz again



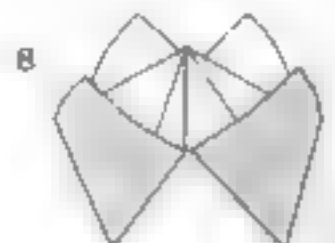
Squash fold



Squash fold



Spread the four corners



Fortune Teller (or Cootie Catcher)

In England this is often used as a teller and in Japan as a candy dish.

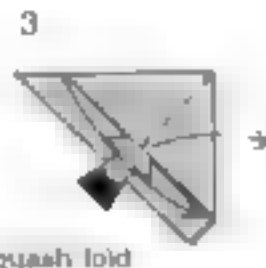
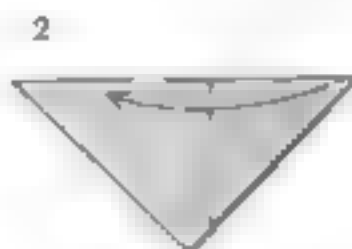
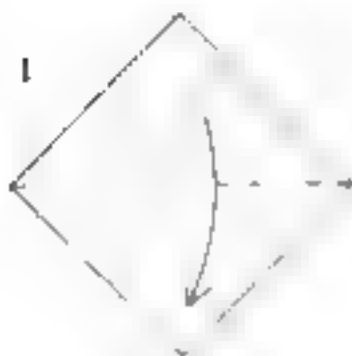
# Petal Fold

In a petal fold a layer is lifted up, opened, and then flattened. It often follows a squash fold. Generally, there will be two mountain fold lines and one valley fold line.

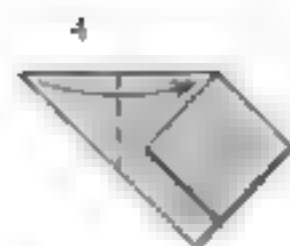
## New Symbol

Used to indicate a line  
or for an x-ray view

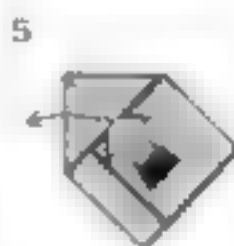
## Two Petal Folds Practice Model



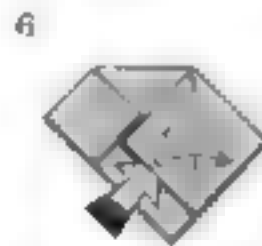
Squash fold



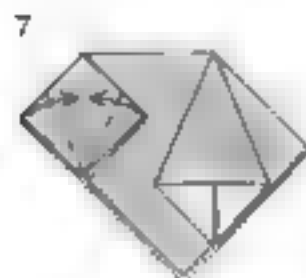
Completed squash  
fold on the right



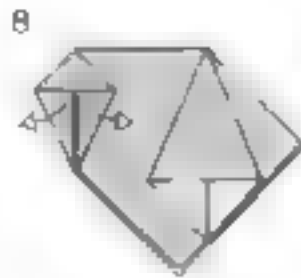
Squash fold



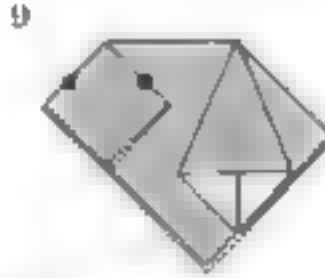
Squash fold



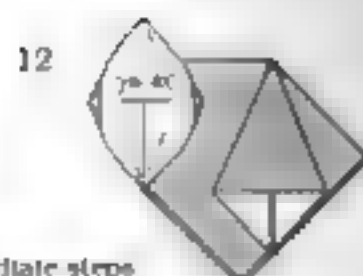
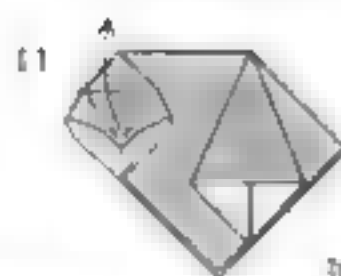
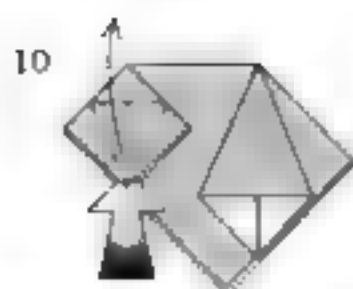
Fold to the center



ifold

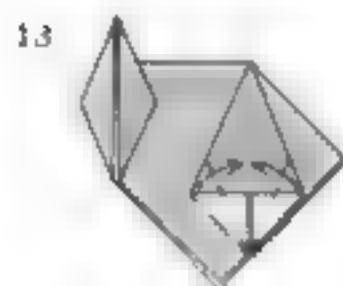


At the moment there is no line  
between the dots. Imagine that line  
shown as a dotted line. That is where  
you will fold. When you start to fold  
concentrate on forming that line and  
the rest of the folds will fall into place

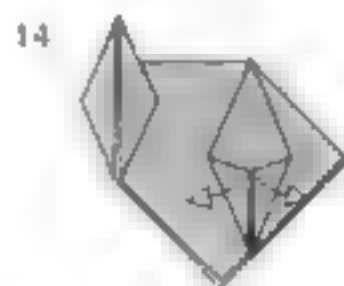


Intermediate steps

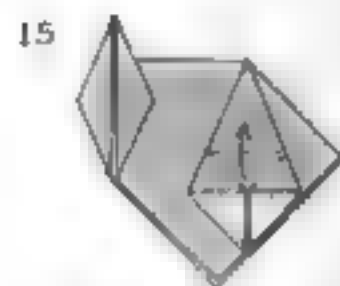
Lift the top layer up, forming a new fold only on that imaginary line, now shown as a valley fold. You will be changing the direction of the two other folds in the top layer, but not forming any folds that are not already in the paper. The completed petal fold is shown in step 13.



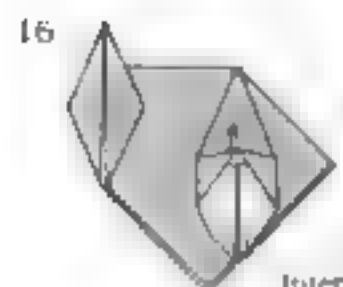
Fold to the center



Unfold



Petal fold. Begin by folding only on the imaginary line shown as a valley fold line.

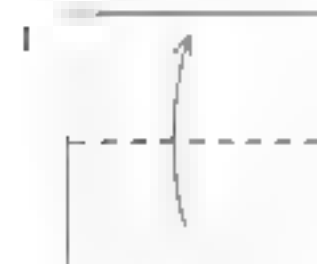


Intermediate step

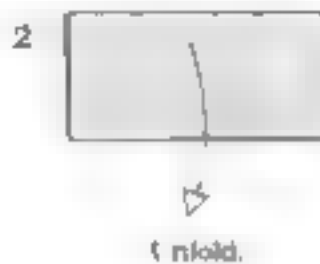


Two petal folds

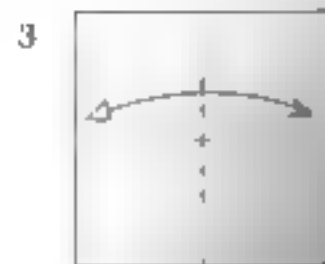
## Table Radmond



Fold up.

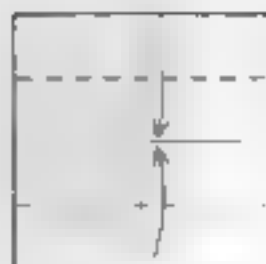


Unfold.



Fold to the right and unfold.

4



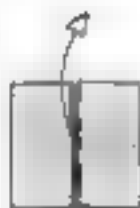
Fold to the center

5



Fold to the center

6

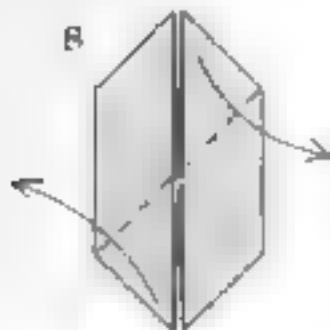


Pull out

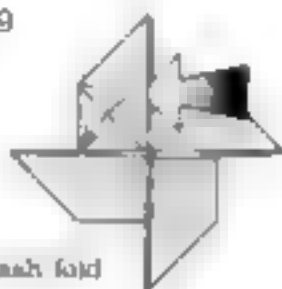
7

Pull out the  
cutters on the  
three other sides

8



9



Squash fold

10

Three more  
squash folds

11



Fold to the center

12



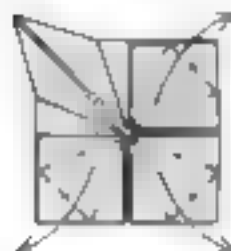
Unfold

13



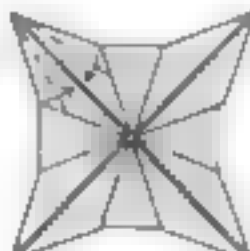
Petal fold

14



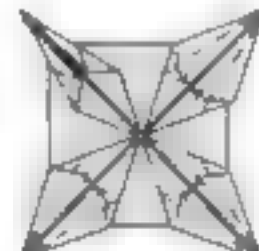
Three petal folds

15

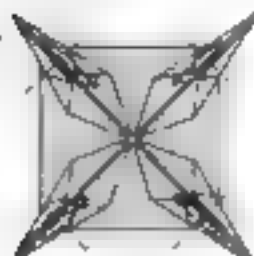


Fold to the center

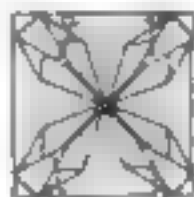
16



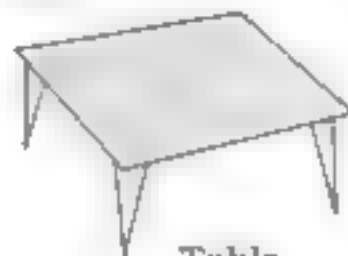
17



18

Unfold the legs a  
little so the table  
can stand

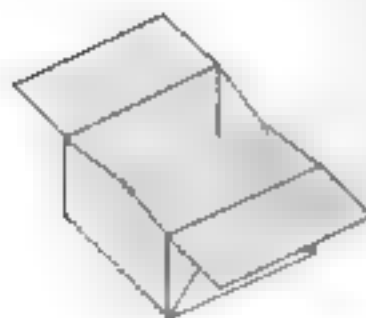
19



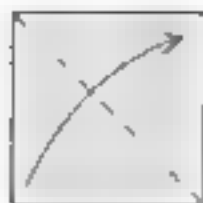
Table

# Box variation of the traditional box

The traditional box is from a rectangle. For this box, a method of dividing into thirds is shown. This gives another example of the petal fold.



1



Fold in half

2



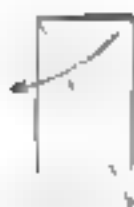
Unfold

3

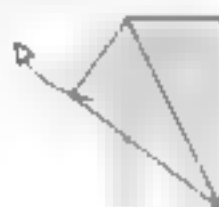


Fold in half

4

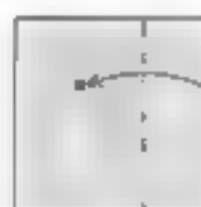


5



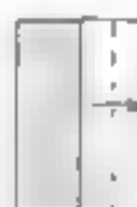
Unfold

6



Fold to the dot  
This divides the  
paper into thirds

7



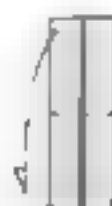
8



9



10



Mountain fold (fold  
behind, in half)

11

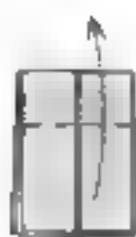


12



Infold

13

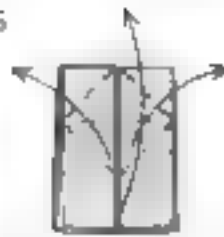


14



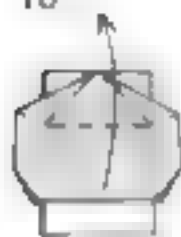
Unfold

15



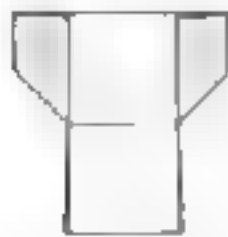
This is related to the  
petal fold. Begin by  
opening the paper.

16

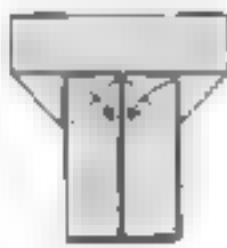


This three dimensional  
step shows the petal  
fold in progress.

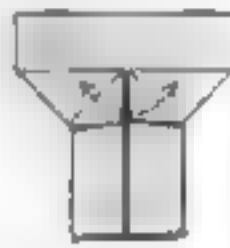
17



18

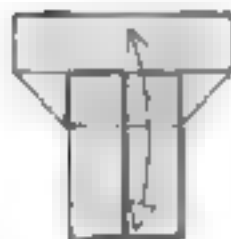


19



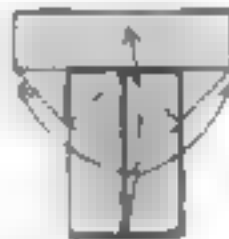
Unfold

20



Fold and unfold

21



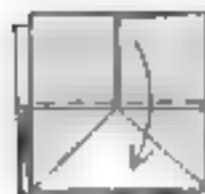
Petal fold

22



Repeat behind

23



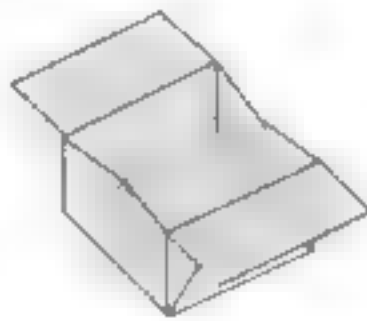
Repeat behind

24



Open

25



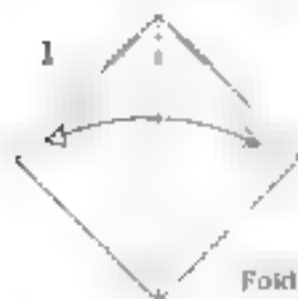
Box



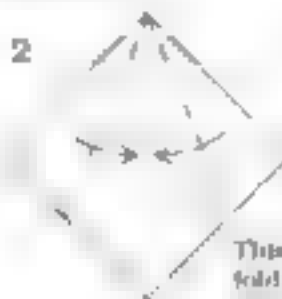
# Inside Reverse Fold

A reverse fold is harder to explain than it is to do. In an inside reverse fold, an end of the paper is folded so that it is between the front and back layers. The model is slightly unfolded for this maneuver. There is also an outside reverse fold to be shown later. The inside reverse fold is much more common, however, and is often called a reverse fold. In addition to the inside reverse fold, the late fold is introduced.

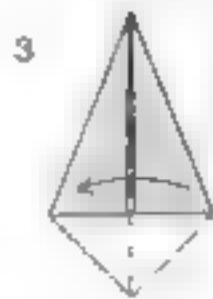
## Two Reverse Folds Practice & Model



Fold and unfold



This is called a kite fold since step 3 looks like a kite



Place your finger inside and push the top of the model in the direction of the arrow. The completed fold is shown in step 5.



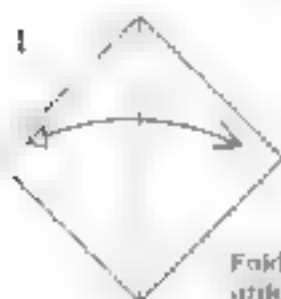
A three dimensional intermediate step.



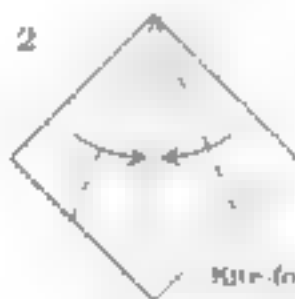
Reverse fold the bottom inside



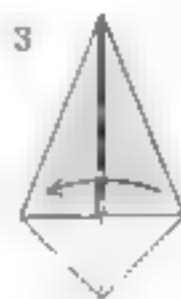
## Peacock traditional



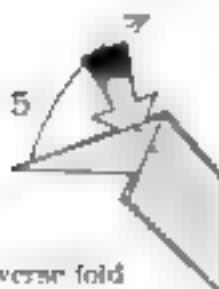
Fold and unfold



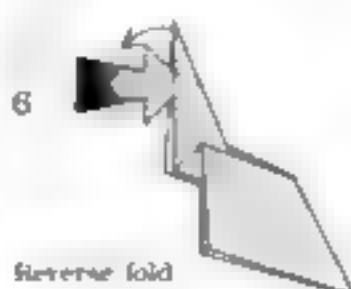
Kite fold



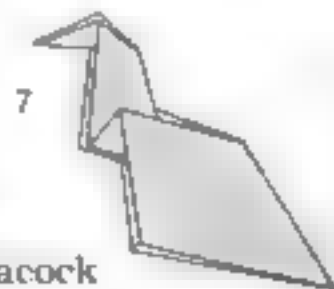
Reverse fold



Reverse fold



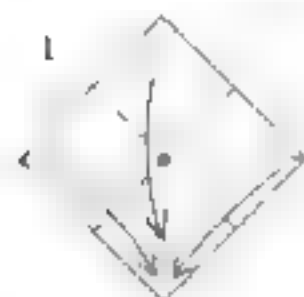
Reverse fold



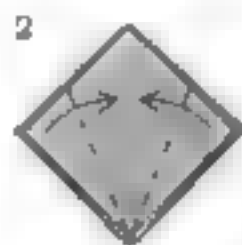
Peacock

# Bird Base

The bird base is possibly the most popular starting point in origami. It is used in thousands of designs. Two of the best known models that begin with the bird base are the flapping bird and crane.



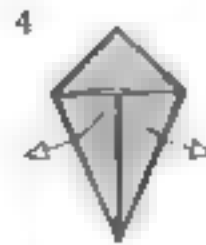
1  
Make the preliminary fold



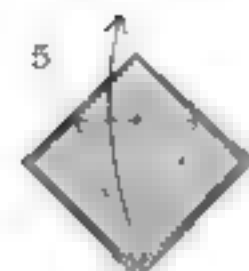
2  
Kite fold. Repeat behind.



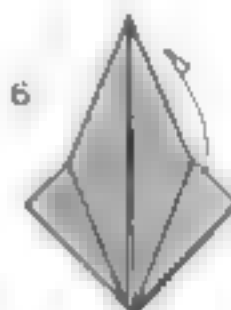
3  
Fold and unfold



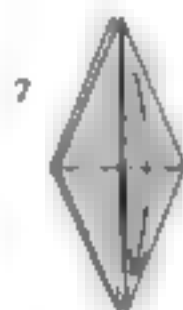
4  
Unfold, repeat behind.



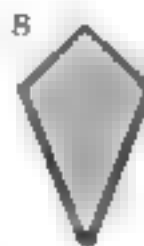
5  
Petal fold.



6  
Petal fold behind, i.e. turn over and petal fold.



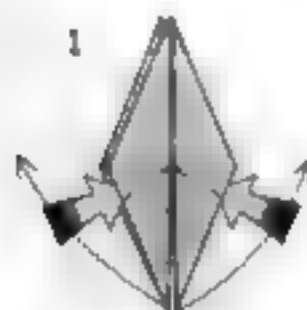
7  
Repeat behind.



8  
Bird Base

Though this is the bird base, models often begin with step 7.

## Flapping Bird traditional



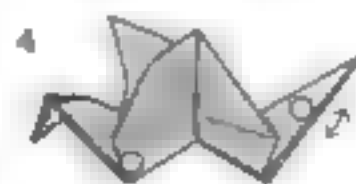
1  
Begin with step 7 of the bird base. Reverse folds.



2  
Reverse fold.



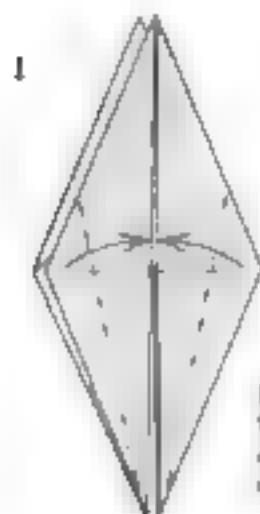
3  
Fold the wing out. Repeat behind.



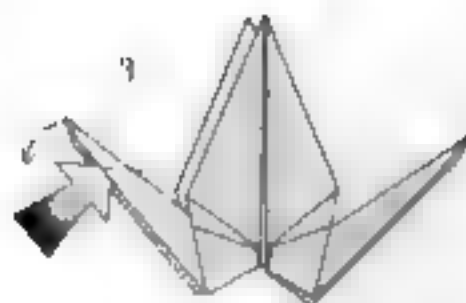
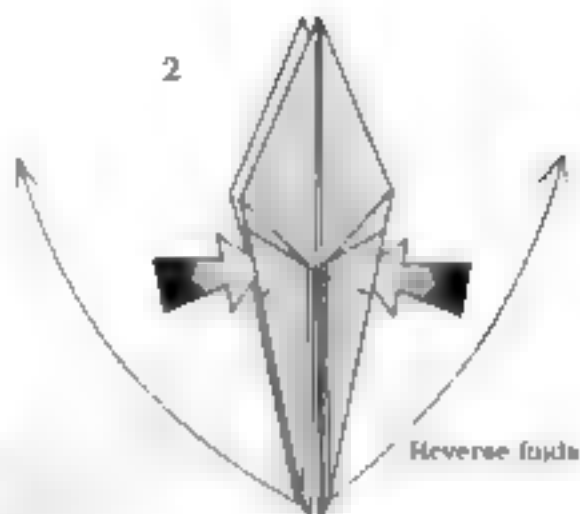
4  
Pull the tail back and forth while holding at the bottom of the neck. The wings will flap. The white circles show where to hold.

# Crane Traditional

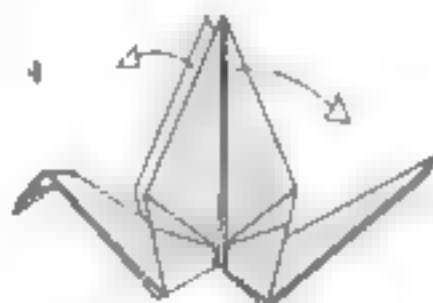
This is perhaps the most famous model in all of origami. The crane symbolizes peace and hope: a thousand cranes often strung together are folded for many occasions. Many Japanese children know this model. Being able to fold it is a milestone.



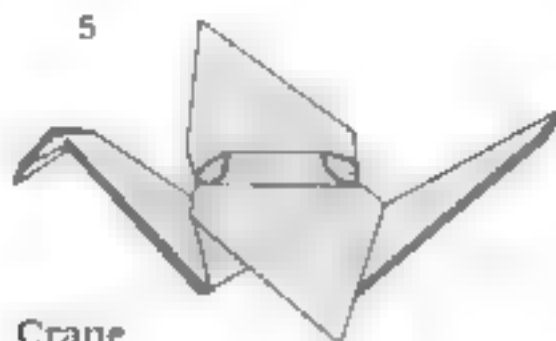
Begin with step 7 of the bird base. For this little fold, fold close to the center line but not exactly on it. Repeat behind.



Reverse fold



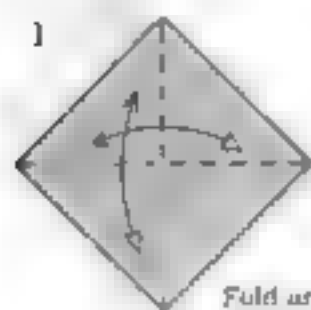
Pull the wings apart and let the body open



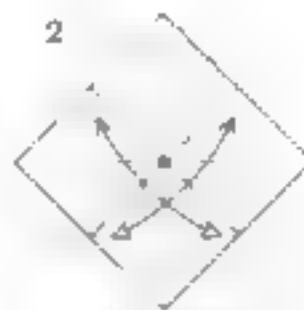
Crane

# Frog Base

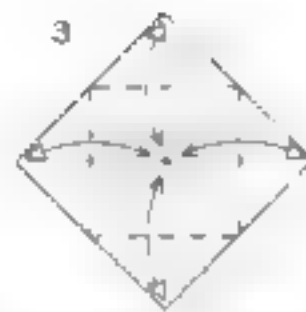
The frog base is named for the jumping frog folded from it. It starts from the preliminary fold.



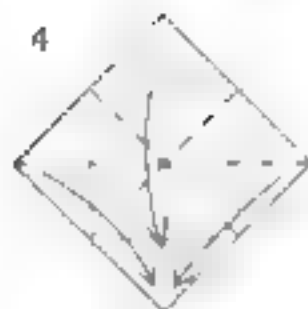
Fold and unfold along the diagonals



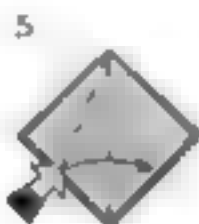
Fold and unfold



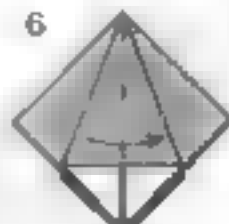
Blitz fold and unfold



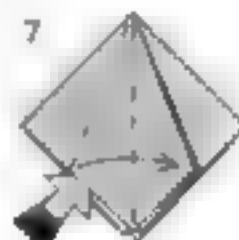
Make the preliminary fold



Squash fold Repeat behind



Repeat behind



Squash fold Repeat behind



Kick fold Repeat behind



Unfold Repeat behind



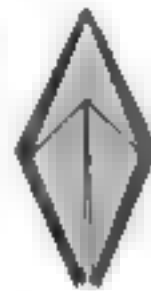
Petal fold Repeat behind Repeat behind to begin the petal fold you fold along the upper valley fold line



Repeat behind This is the minor miracle



Petal fold Repeat behind



Frog Base

This traditional model makes for a beautiful three dimensional flower. Later a similar lily will be shown with five petals.



Begin with the frog base. Fold the loose flap down. Repeat behind.



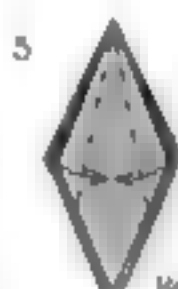
Fold two layers. Repeat behind.



Repeat behind.



Fold one layer. Repeat behind.



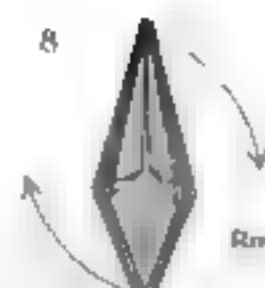
Repeat behind.



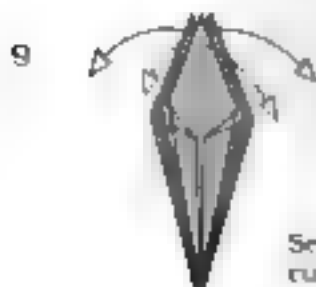
Minor miracle



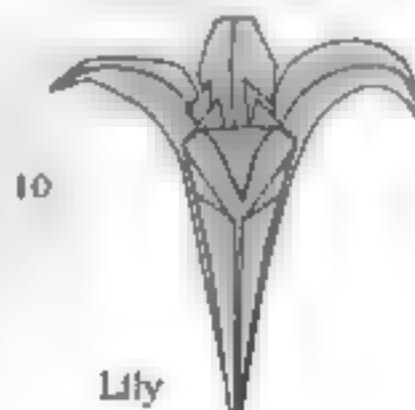
Repeat behind



Rotate



Separate and curl the petals



Lily

# Frog Traditional

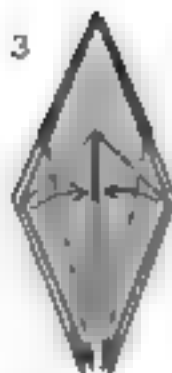
If you push the back of this traditional jumping frog it will jump



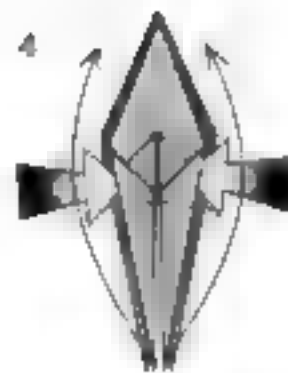
1  
Begin with the frog base. Fold the top layer. Repeat behind.



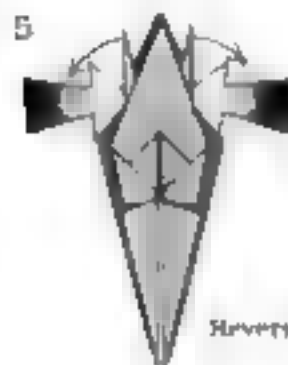
2  
Minor mistake



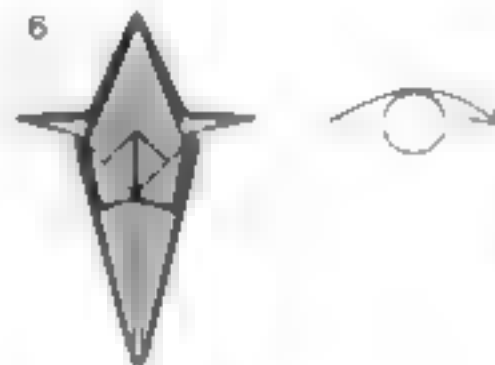
3  
Repeat behind



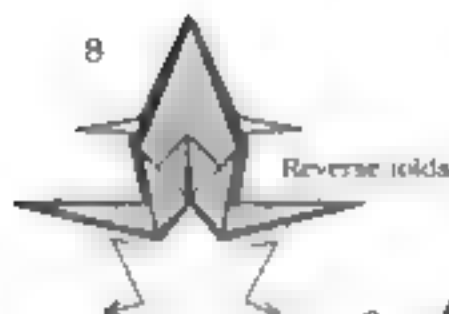
4  
There are four points at the bottom. Reverse fold the upper two.



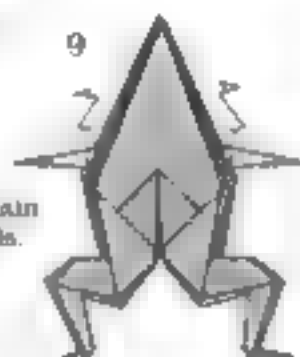
5  
Reverse folds



7  
Reverse folds



8  
Reverse folds



9  
Simple mountain and valley folds.



10  
Fold behind

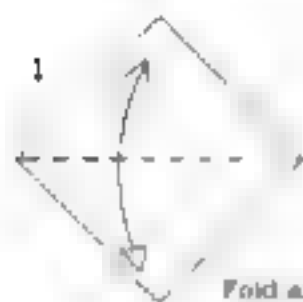


11  
Frog

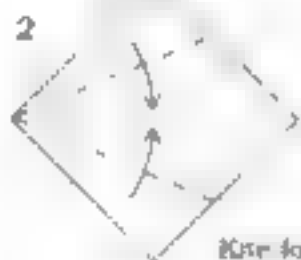
# Outside Reverse Fold

For an outside reverse fold, two layers are folded around themselves. To do so, much of the model is unfolded and the paper is gently pulled into its new position. You will feel strain in the paper, but it need not rip. Diagrams usually show a valley fold *up*, and often two arrows indicate a *ring*, that the paper will wrap around itself.

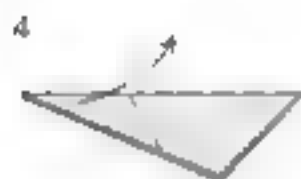
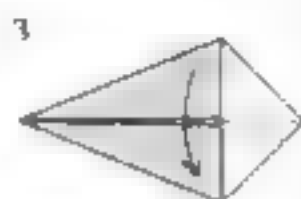
## Duck



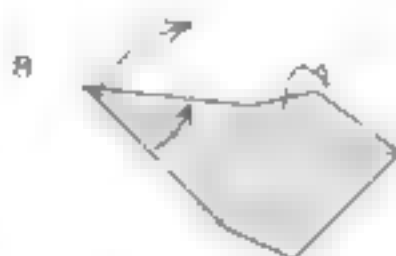
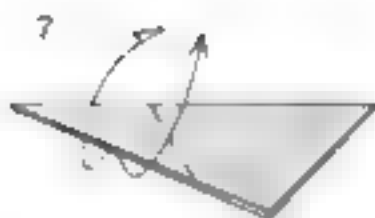
Fold and unfold



Use fold



Unfold

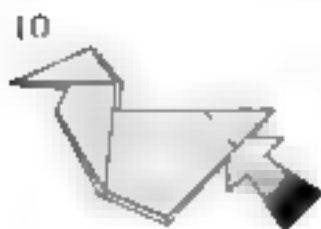


A three-dimensional intermediate step



Outside-reverse-fold

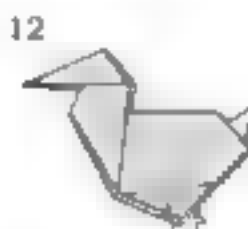
Outside reverse fold along the crease. Begin by unfolding and turning the paper around. Step 9 shows the completed fold.



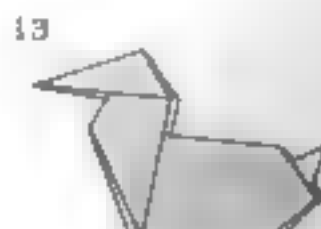
Reverse fold



Reverse fold



Repeat behind



Duck



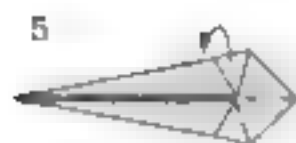
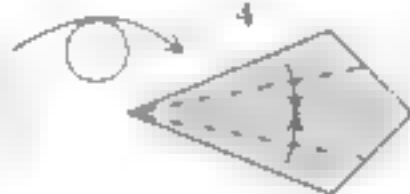
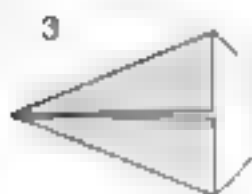
# Swan Traditional



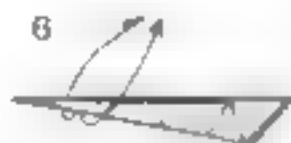
Fold and unfold



Kite fold



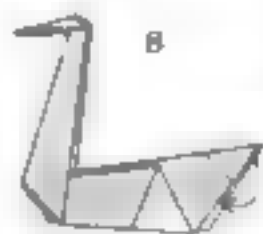
Fold in half



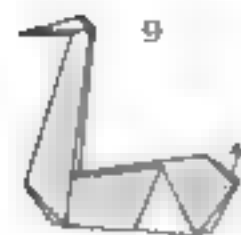
Outside reverse fold



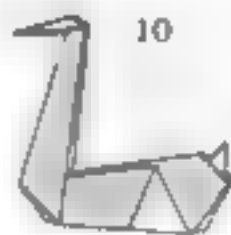
Outside reverse-fold



Reverse fold

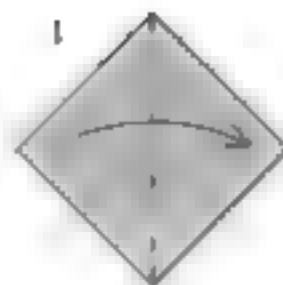


Reverse-fold



Swan

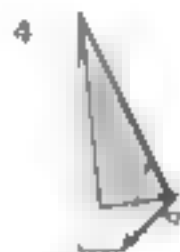
# Penguin



Repeat behind



Reverse fold



Repeat behind



Outside reverse fold  
See how the angle of  
the head affects the  
penguin



Anxious



Proud



Content

Penguins

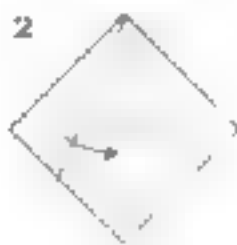
# Rabbit-Ear

In a rabbit-ear fold, a corner of the paper is pinched in half to form a new point which looks somewhat like a rabbit's ear. In the drawings, there are three valley fold lines and one mountain fold line, as in step 6 below. Normally, the valley folds are pre-creased, and the mountain fold is made while forming the rabbit ear. A fish base is made from two rabbit ears.

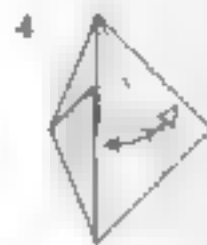
## Fish Base



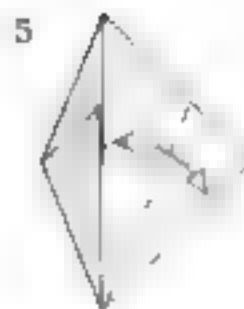
Fold and unfold



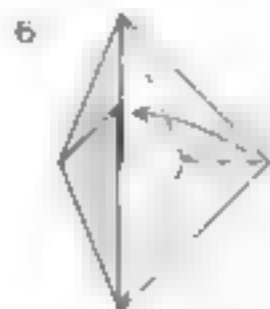
Squash fold



Fold and unfold



Fold and unfold



Fold a rabbit ear.  
The results are the same as on the left.

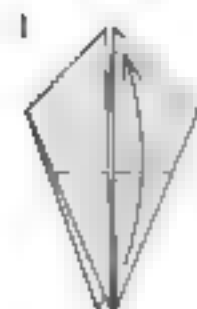


Fold behind

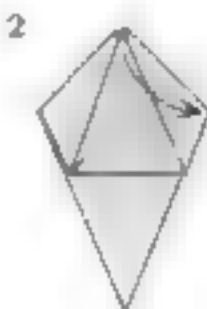


Fish Base

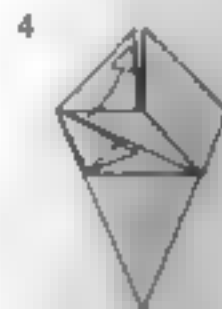
## Fish Traditional



Begins with the fish base



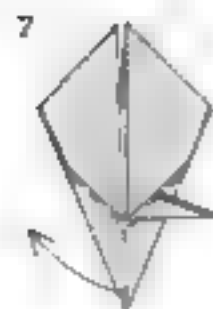
Squash fold



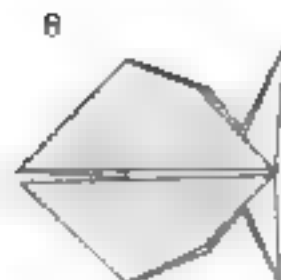
Unfold



Refold. This is a rabbit ear

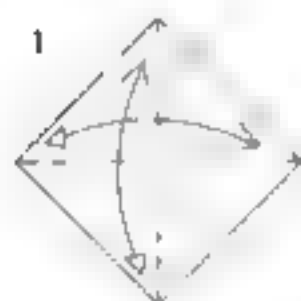


Rabbit ear behind and rotate

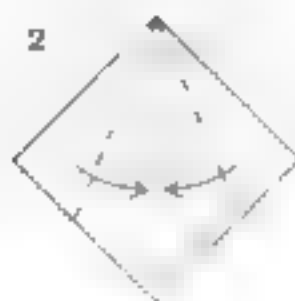


Fish

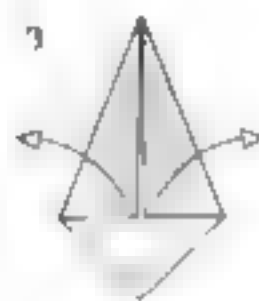
## Face



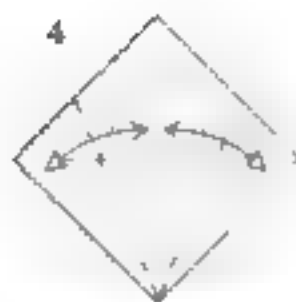
Fold and unfold



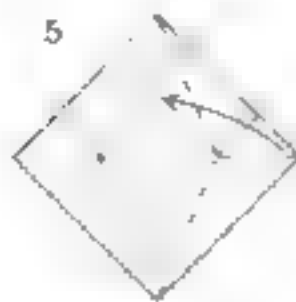
Kite fold



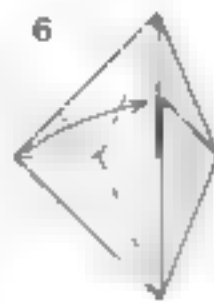
Unfold



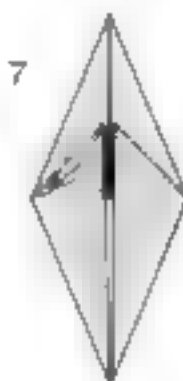
Fold and unfold



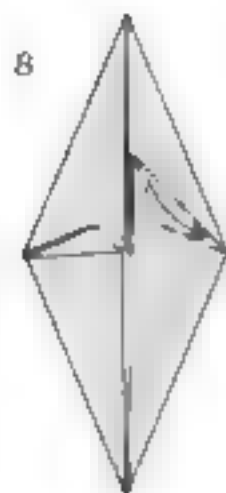
Rabbit ear



Rabbit ear



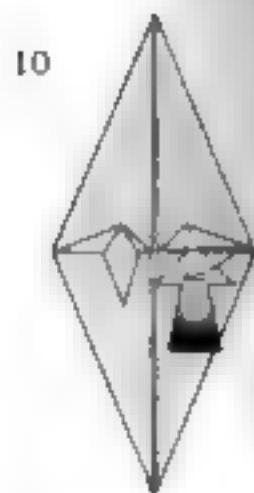
Rabbit ear



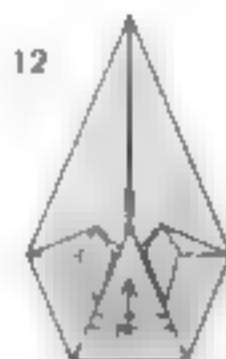
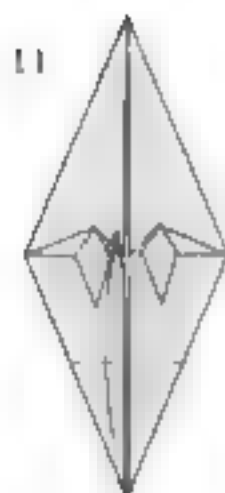
Rabbit ear



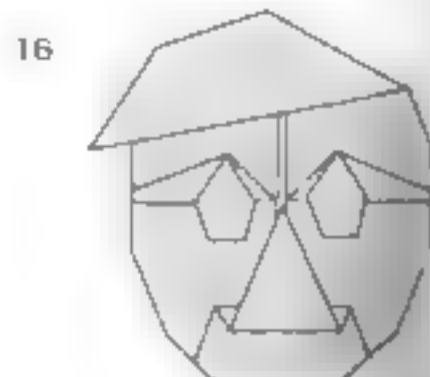
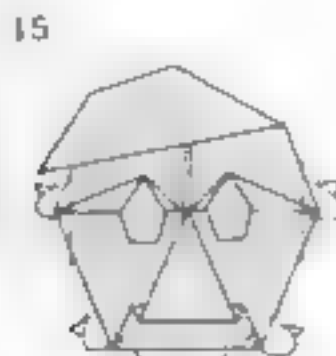
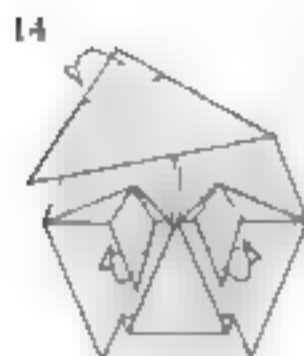
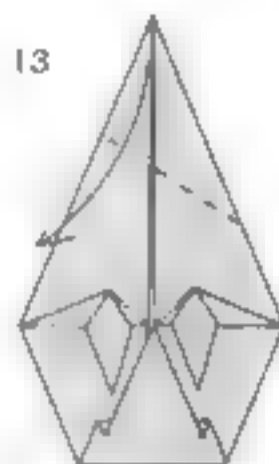
Squash fold



Squash fold



Recall that the tagged arrow shows the directions to fold the paper



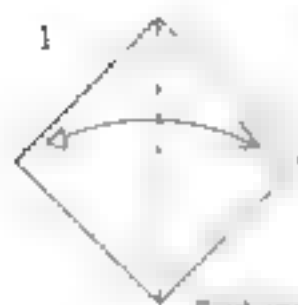
Face

# Crimp Fold

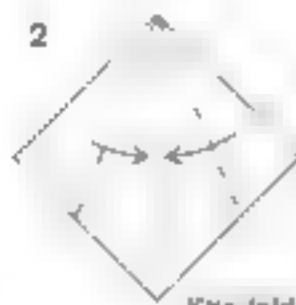
A crimp fold is a combination of two reverse folds folded together. They can create a variety of angles and curves. Several examples are shown below. Normally you will open the model slightly to form the crimp evenly on each side.



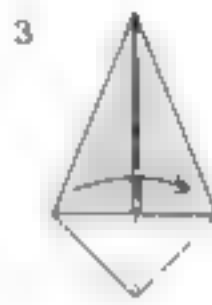
## Crimp Folds I



Fold and unfold



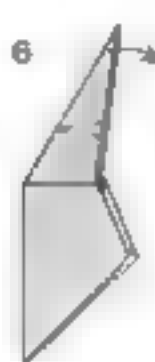
Kite fold



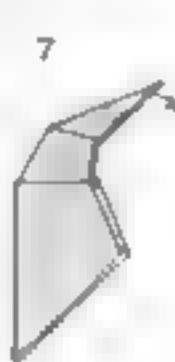
Begin a crimp fold



A three-dimensional intermediate step



Crimp-fold.



Crimp-fold



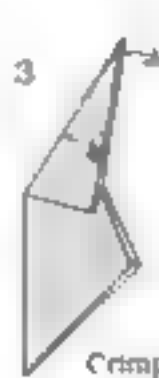
## Crimp Folds II



Begin with step 4 from above Crimp-fold



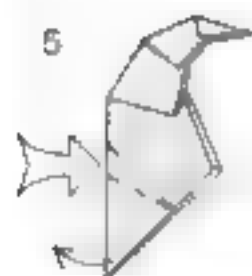
A three-dimensional intermediate step



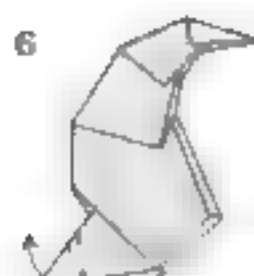
Crimp-fold



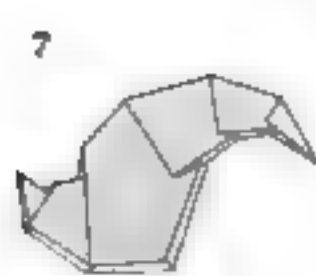
Crimp-fold



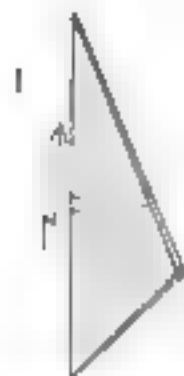
5  
Crimp fold. This is similar to the reverse folds in the duck's tail.



6  
Crimp fold



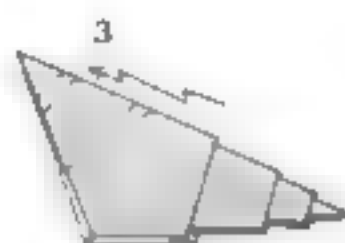
## Crimp Folds III



1  
Begin with step 4 from above Crimp fold



2  
More crimp folds then rotate



3  
More crimp folds

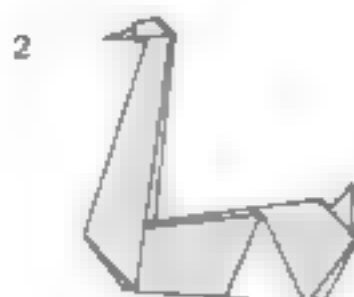
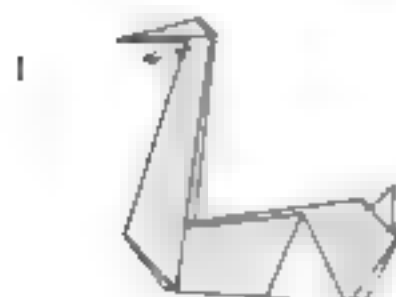


## Duck and Swan

continued from pages 35 and 36— to add finishing touches



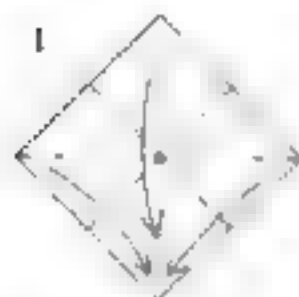
1  
Form the beaks with crimp folds



# Sink

A sink fold is when the center of the paper is folded inside. Much of the model is unfolded to accomplish the sink. Do not be afraid to unfold a model. With all the creases it is very easy to refold everything quickly. In the diagrams there will be a mountain fold line along with a push in arrow.

## Sink Practice Model



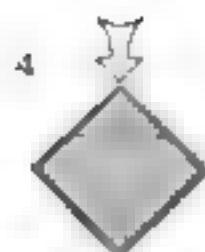
1  
Make the preliminary fold



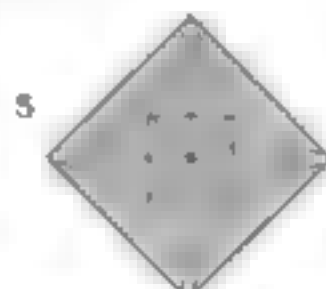
2  
Fold and unfold Repeat behind



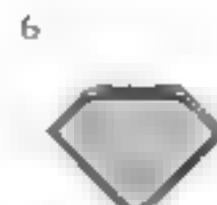
3  
Fold and unfold



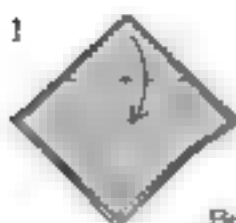
4  
Open the model to sink



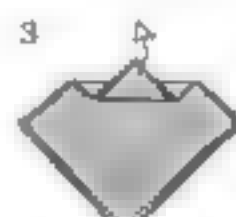
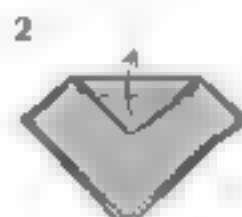
5  
The lines in the center square are valley and mountain folds. Make them all become mountain folds. Push the center down into the model. Note that you are changing the direction of each of the folds in the center section so that they can fit inside.



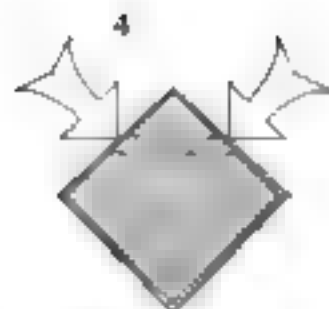
## Star



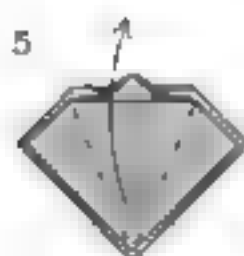
1  
Begin with step 1 from above



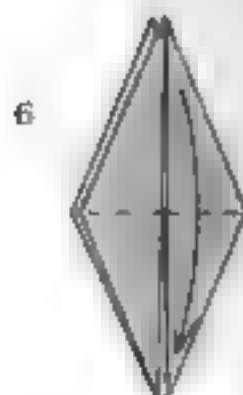
3  
Unfold



Open the model to  
stretch down and up



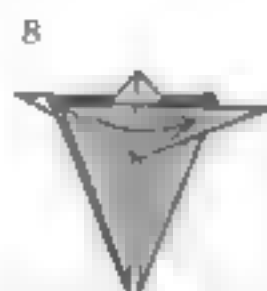
Petal fold  
Repeat behind



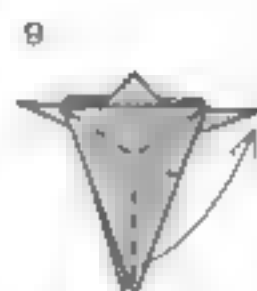
Repeat behind



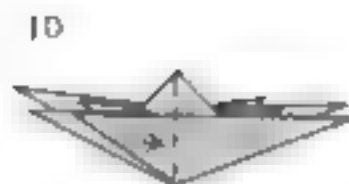
Rabbit ear  
Repeat behind



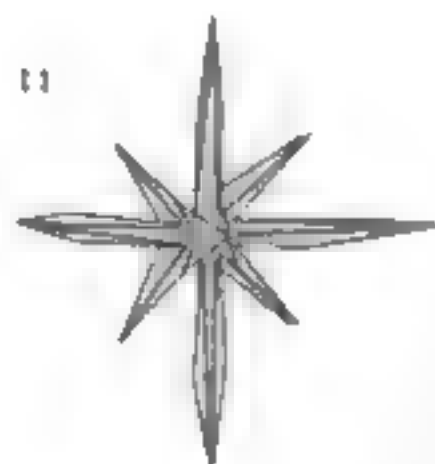
Minor miracle



Rabbit ear  
Repeat behind



Separate the sides



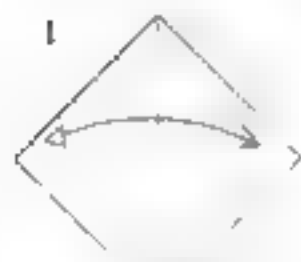
Star



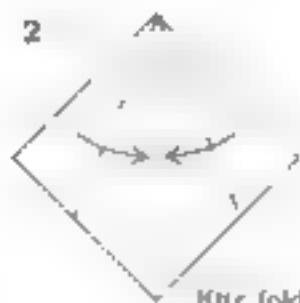
# Double Rabbit-Ear

A double rabbit ear is a way to bend and thin a triangular flap. It is often used for making legs. This is much easier than it looks. Once the fold shown in step 5 is started at the top point, the rest of the folding follows naturally.

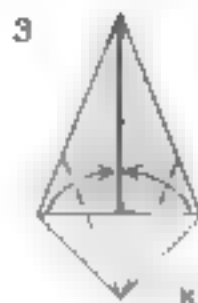
## Double Rabbit-Ear Progression Model



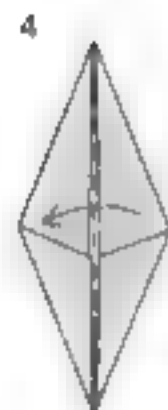
\* Fold and unfold



Kite fold



Kite fold



This shape is called the Diamond Base



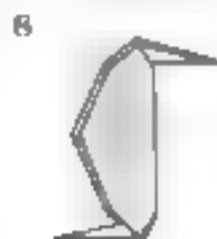
Begin the double rabbit-ear by folding the front and back of the top in half



A three-dimensional intermediate step: fold the top in half to one side



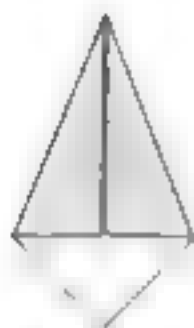
Double rabbit ear



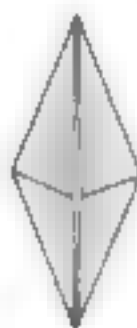
# Review

Here is a list of types of folds and different structures and bases. A few models will be shown, each featuring a different type of fold.

## Structures and Bases



Kite Fold



Diamond Base



Fish Base



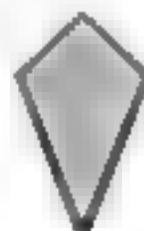
Preliminary Fold



Waterbomb Base



Blitz Fold



Bird Base



Frog Base

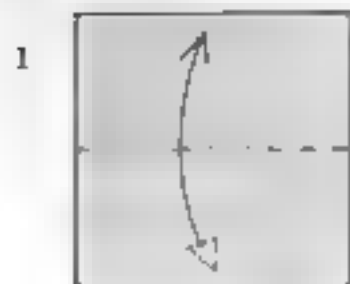
## Types of Folds

Valley fold  
Mountain fold  
Unfold  
Fold and unfold  
Pull out  
Squash fold  
Petio fold

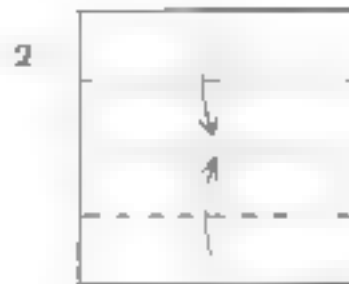
Minor mistake  
Reverse fold  
Outside reverse fold  
Ump fold  
Seal  
Rabbit ear  
Double rabbit ear

# Car

Fold this model to practice making squash folds. Left squash folds are used.



Fold and unfold



Fold to the center



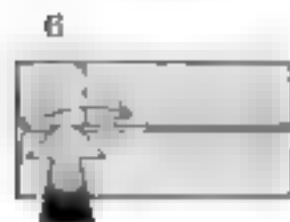
Fold a corner towards the center



Fold the other corners towards the center



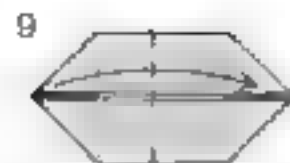
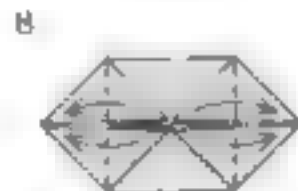
Unfold



Squash fold



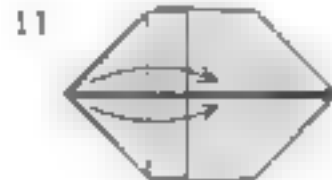
Three more squash folds



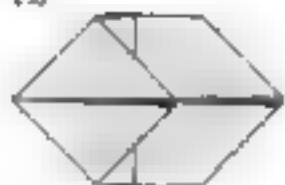
Fold close to the end.



Bring the right dot to the left one, which is a bit beyond the edge of the paper



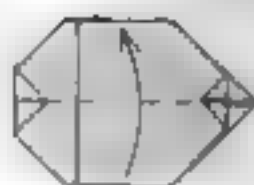
12



13



14



15



16



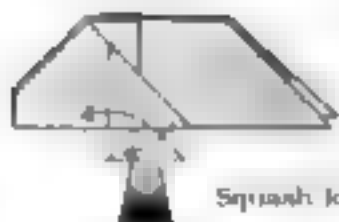
Fold the other  
three wheels

17



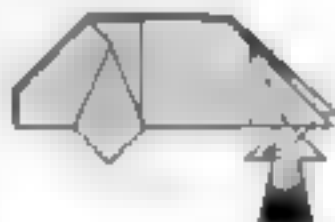
Unfold Repeat  
behind

18



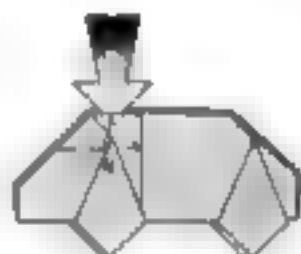
Squash fold

19



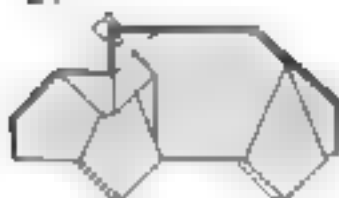
Squash fold the  
other three wheels

20



Squash fold  
Repeat behind

21



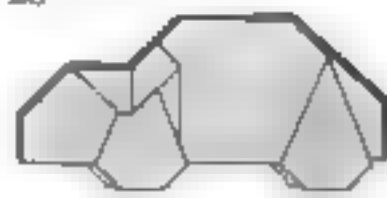
Fold behind  
Repeat behind

22



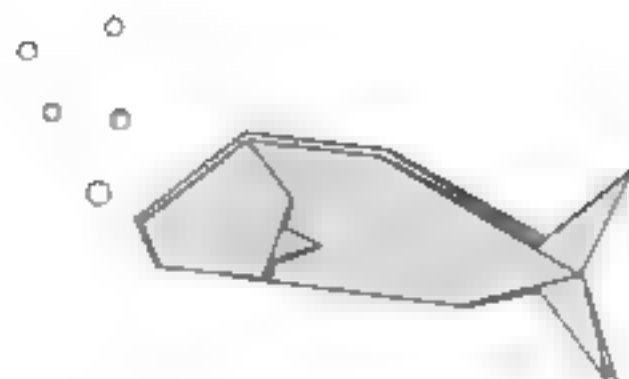
Repeat behind

23



Car

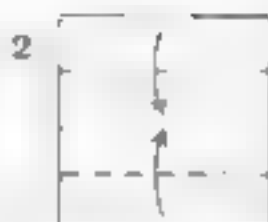
# Fish



This model uses many reverse folds. The dotted line in step 18 is used for an x-ray view.



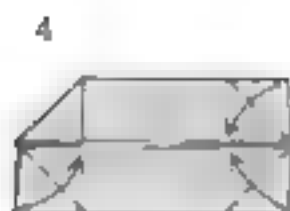
Fold and unfold



Fold to the center



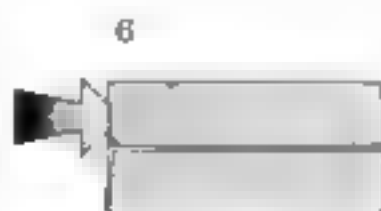
Fold a corner towards the center



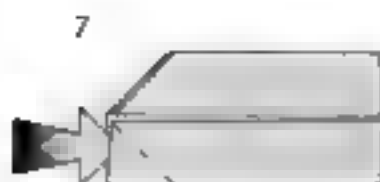
Fold the other corners towards the center



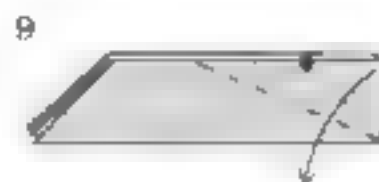
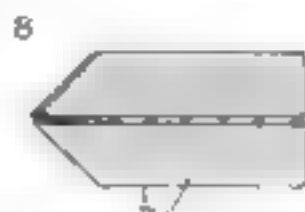
Unfold



Reverse fold

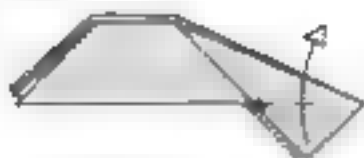


Reverse fold



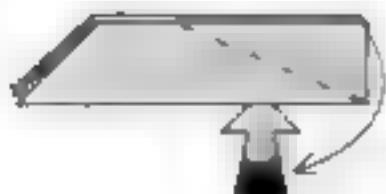
Fold the dot to the bottom line. Repeat behind.

10



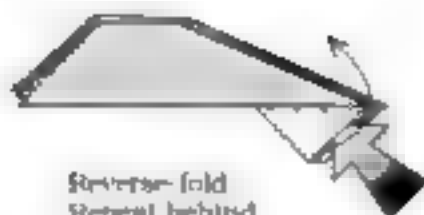
Unfold. Repeat behind.

11



Reverse fold  
Repeat behind

12



Reverse fold  
Repeat behind.

13



Reverse fold  
Repeat behind

14



Repeat behind.

15



Reverse fold  
Repeat behind

16



Reverse fold  
Repeat behind

17



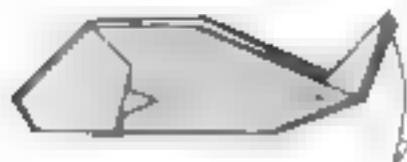
Reverse fold

18



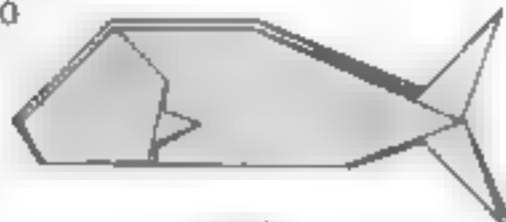
Reverse fold all the  
layers together

19



Mountain fold. Repeat behind

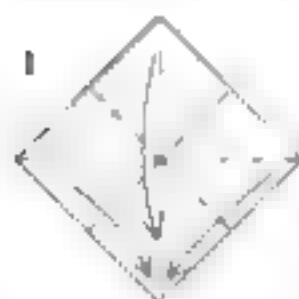
20



Fish

# Three-Headed Moat Monster

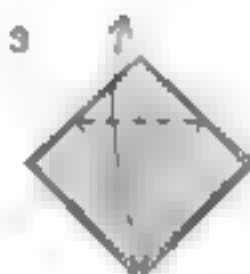
This model uses the bird base along with several outside reverse folds.



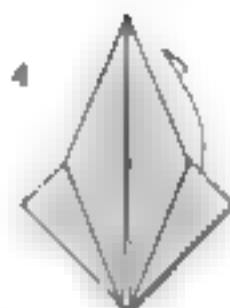
1 Make the preliminary fold



2 Fold and unfold Repeat behind



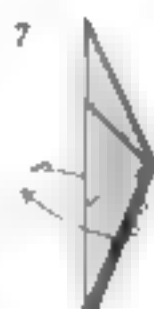
3 Petal fold



4 Petal fold behind



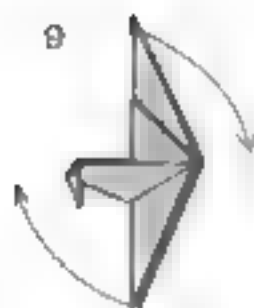
5 Do not repeat behind



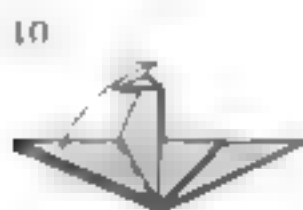
7 Outside reverse fold



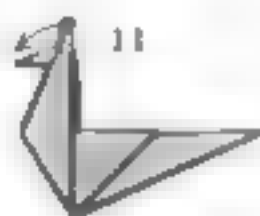
8 Outside reverse fold



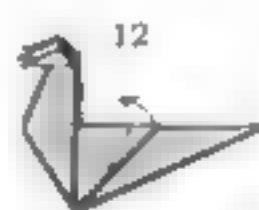
9 Rotate



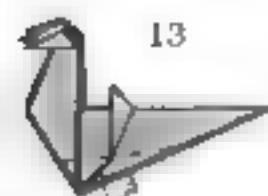
10 Fold up Repeat behind



11 Outside reverse fold Repeat behind



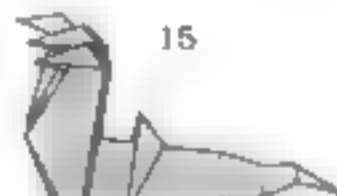
12 Outside reverse fold



13 Fold inside Repeat behind



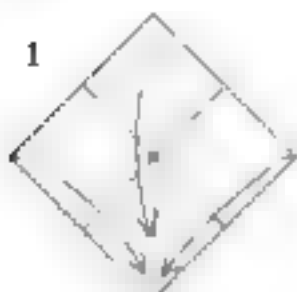
14 Fold the tail



15 Moat Monster

# Goose

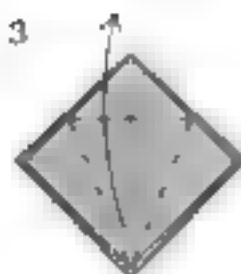
This model uses the bird base along with several double rabbit ear folds.



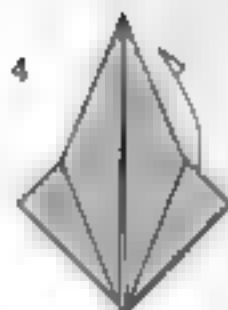
1  
Make the preliminary fold



2  
Fold and unfold. Repeat behind



3  
Petal fold



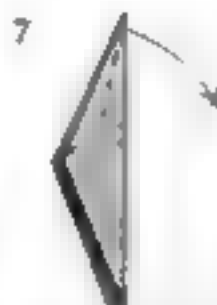
4  
Petal fold behind. i.e. turn over and petal fold.



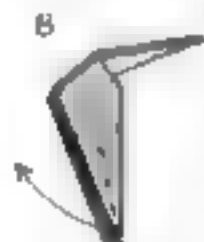
5  
Do not repeat behind



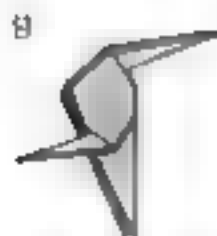
6



7  
Double rabbit ear include the outer triangle



8  
Double rabbit ear



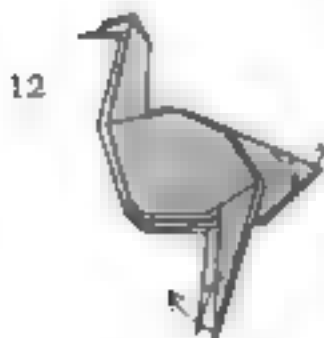
9  
Double-rabbit ear behind and rotate



10  
Reverse folds

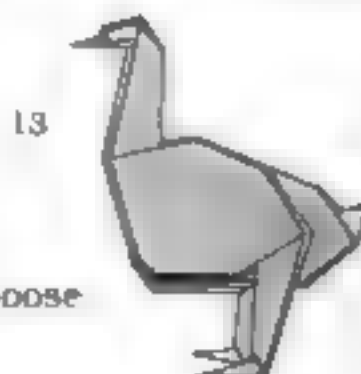


11  
Crimp fold the beak. Repeat behind for the tail



12

Crimp folds. Repeat behind

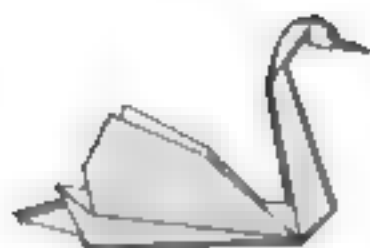


13

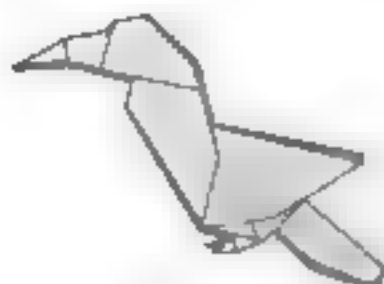
Goose



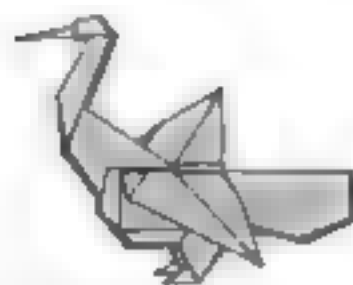
# Chapter 2—Intermediate



Swan



Toucan

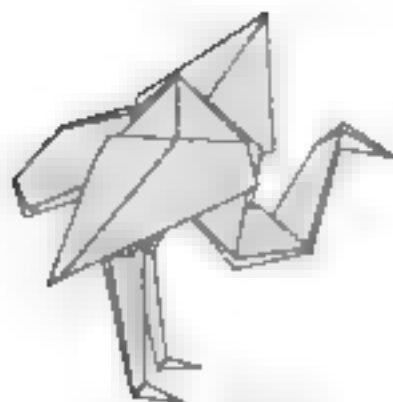


Anhinga

These models, all original, build upon the basic folds shown in chapter 1.

The Swan uses several reverse folds. The Toucan is from the fish base. The Anhinga from the bird base. Then comes the Bee and six sides squares for the rily and Crane. The blinda bird base is used for the Canary and the Dragon is from the stretched bird base.

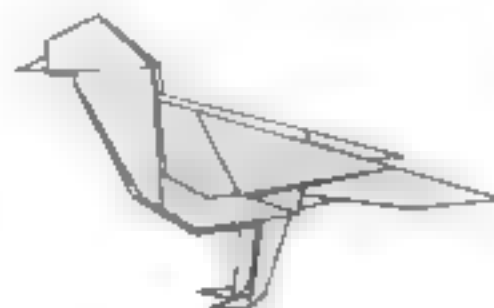
Mutualists are very interesting to fold. The Pig Cat and Lion use similar techniques. The Lion and—use some modeling to make them three dimensional. Being able to fold these high intermediate models shows good progress.



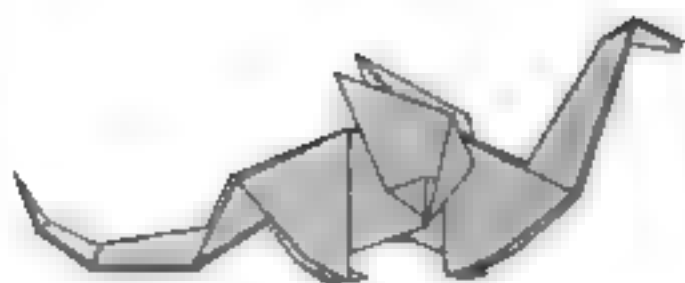
Crane



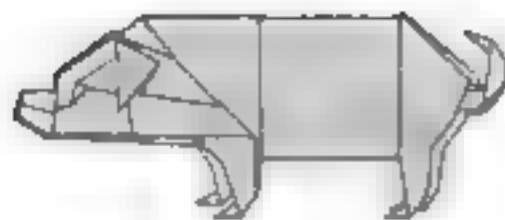
Lily



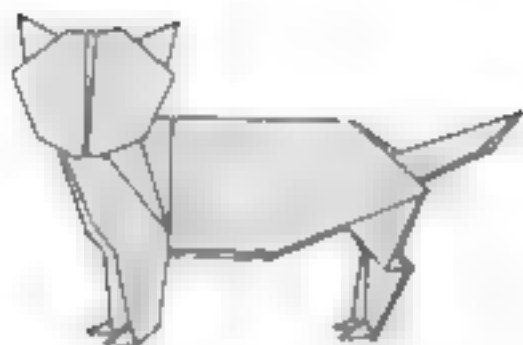
Canary



Dragon



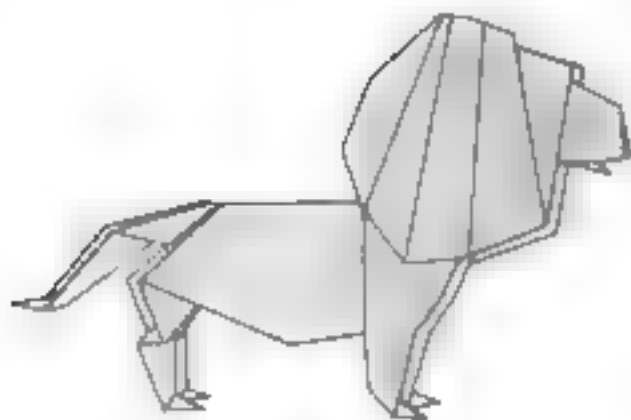
Pig



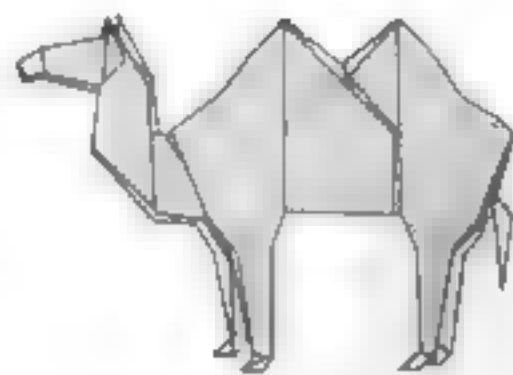
Cat



Bear

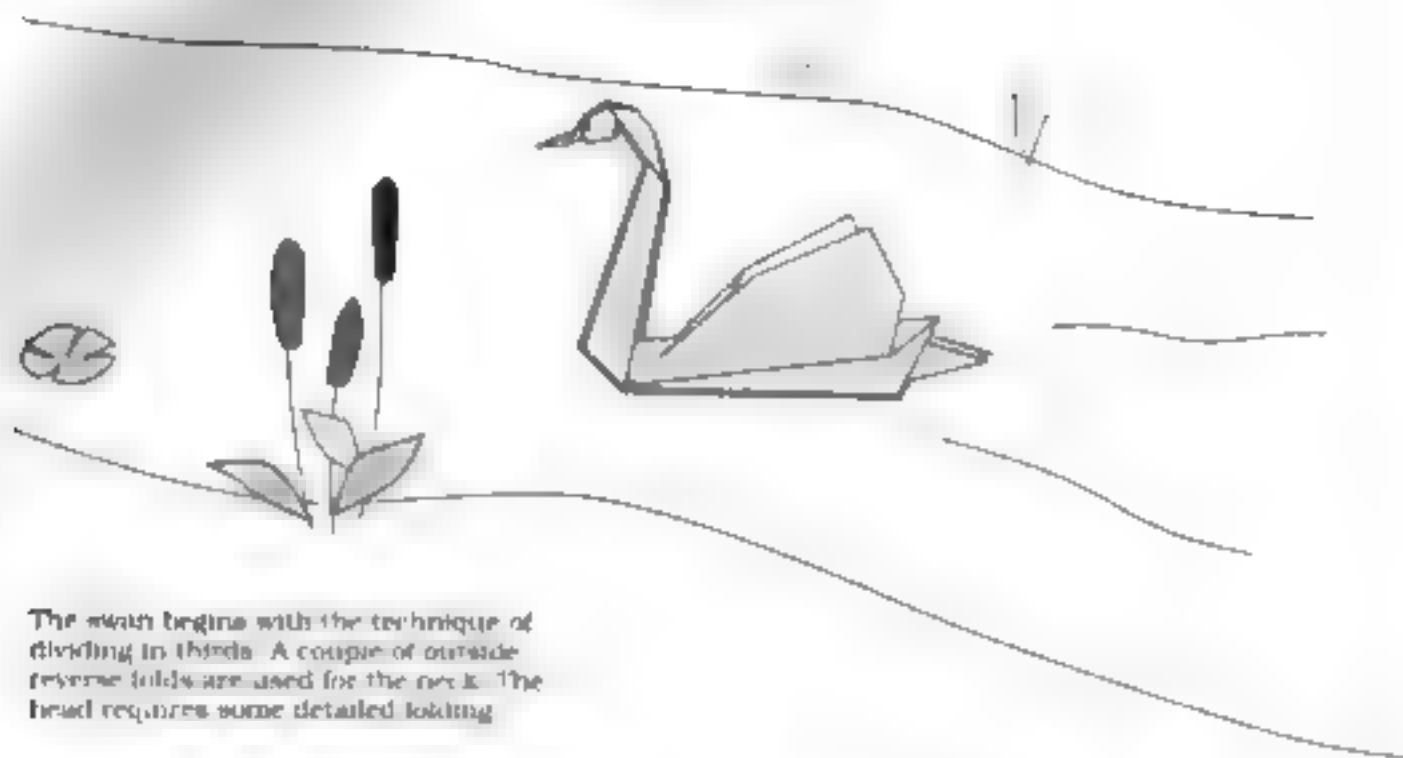


Lion

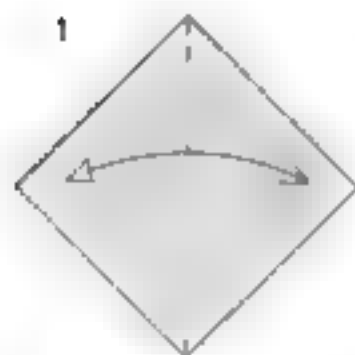


Camel

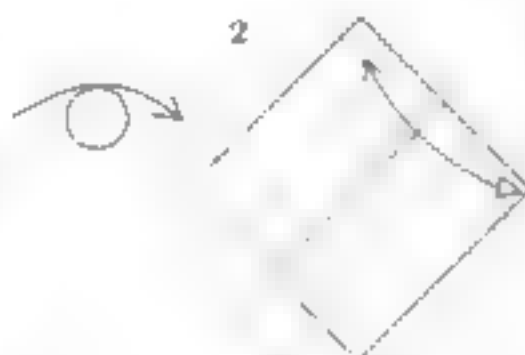
# Swan



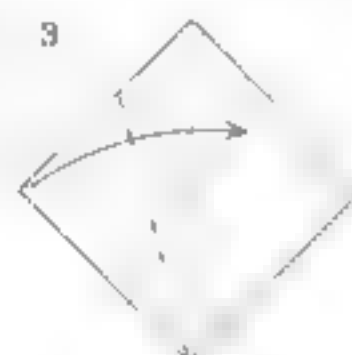
The swan begins with the technique of dividing in thirds. A couple of outside reverse folds are used for the neck. The head requires some detailed folding.



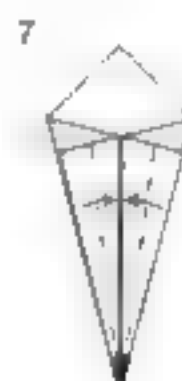
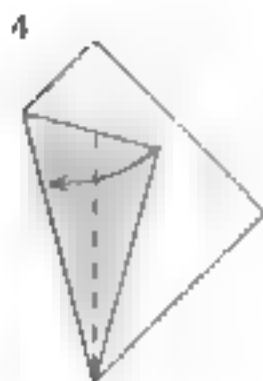
Fold and unfold

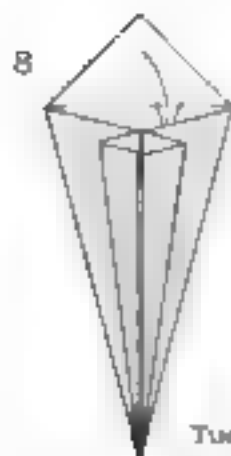


Fold and unfold

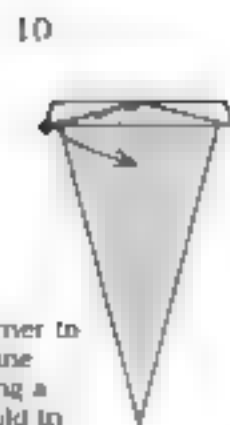
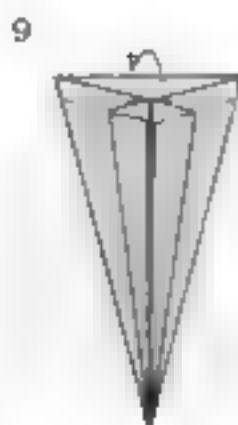


Fold the corner to the line

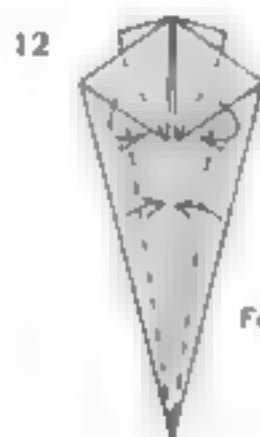




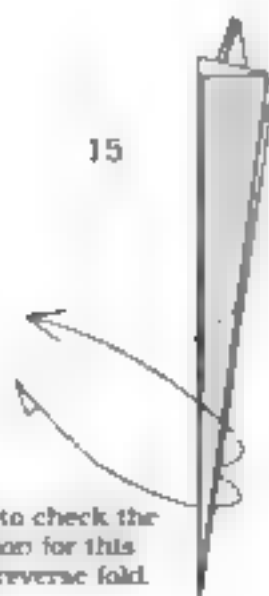
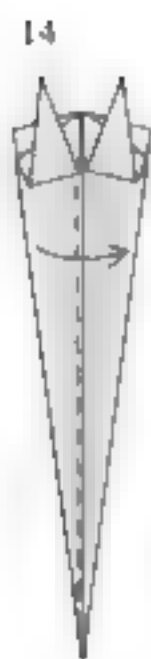
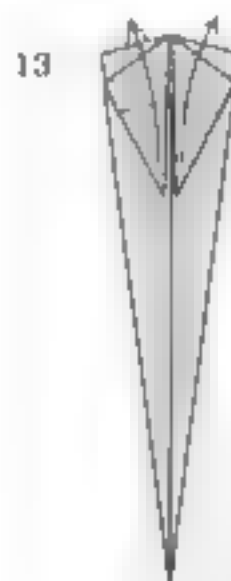
Tuck inside



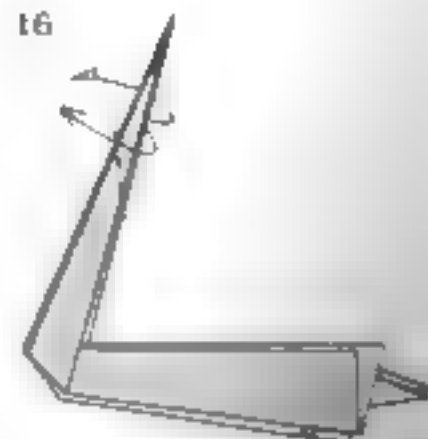
Fold the corner to the center line while forming a mountain fold in the top layer only



Fold inside

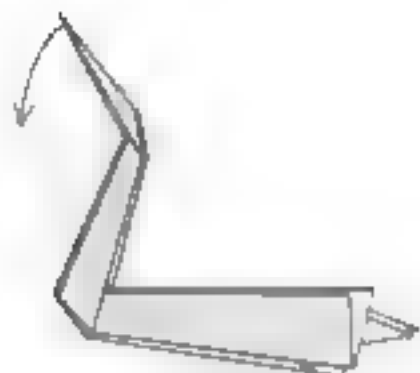


Be sure to check the orientation for this outside reverse fold. Rotate



Outside reverse fold

17



Reverse fold

18



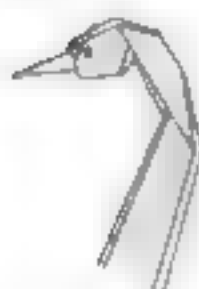
Only the head is shown  
Fold one of the two  
layers down to widen  
the head. Repeat  
behind.

19



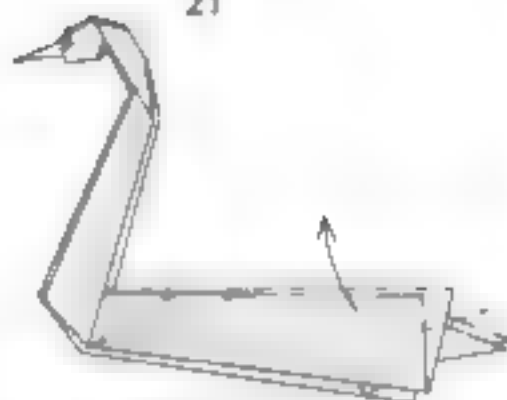
Crimp-fold the  
beak, holding a few  
layers together.

20



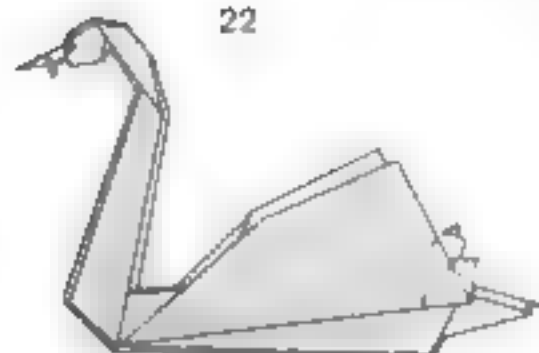
Fold down to form an  
eye. Repeat behind.

21



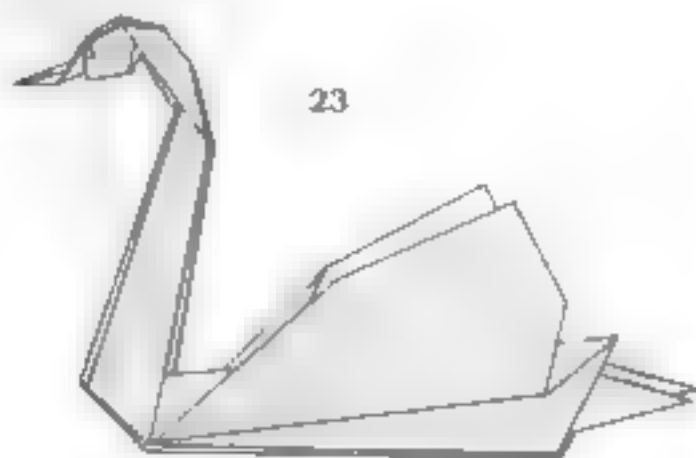
Open the wing. This is  
similar to a squash fold.  
Repeat behind.

22



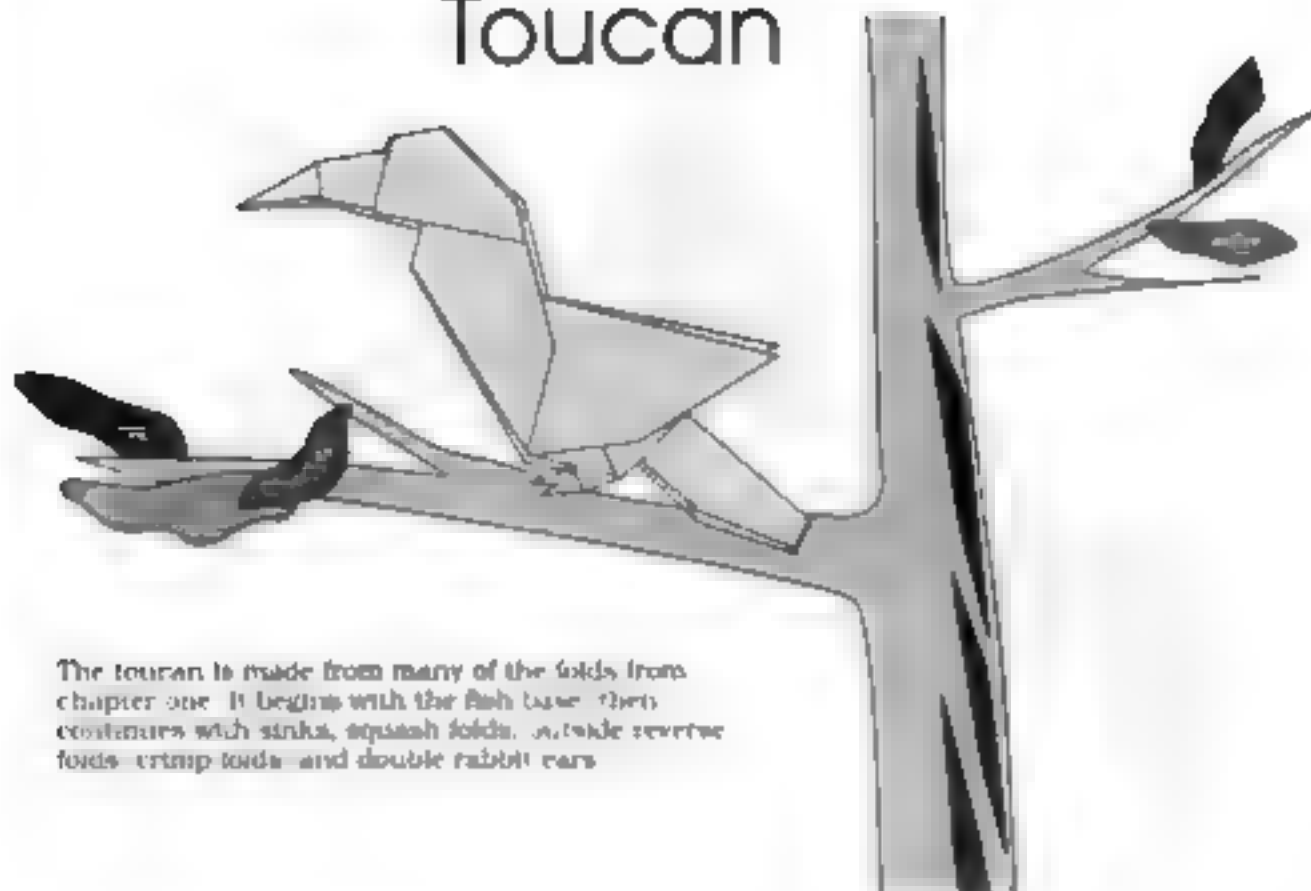
Flatten the beak. Fold inside  
at the tail. Repeat behind.

23

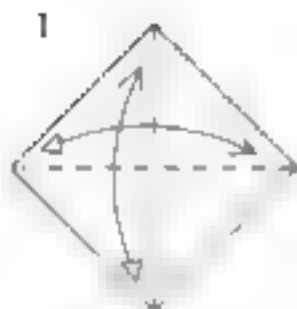


Swan

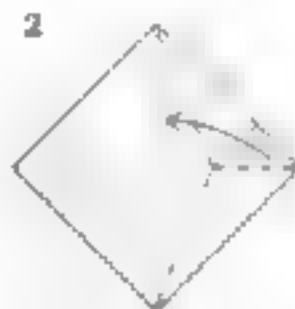
# Toucan



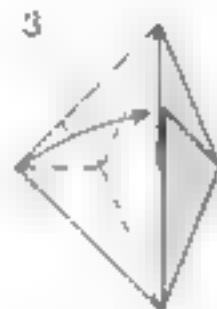
The toucan is made from many of the folds from chapter one. It begins with the fish base, then continues with sinka, squash folds, outside reverse folds, crimp folds, and double rabbit ears.



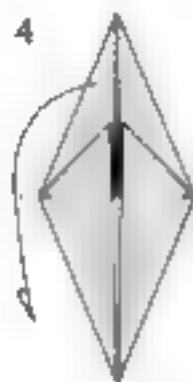
Fold and unfold



Rabbit ear



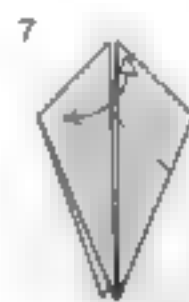
Rabbit ear



This is the fish base

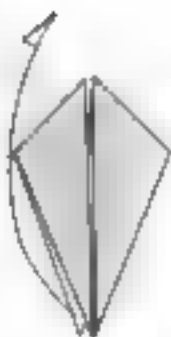


Unfold



Fold and unfold

8



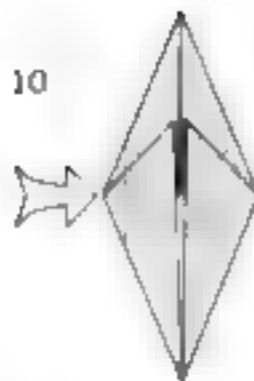
Lift up the back layer

9

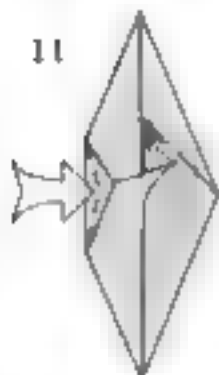


Fold and unfold

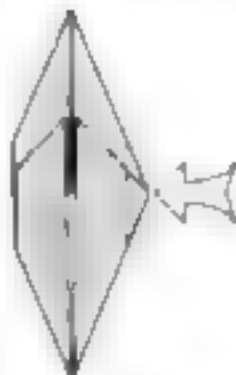
10

Spread the paper to  
make a triangle to sink

11

A three dimensional  
intermediate step—  
sink the triangle

12



Repeat

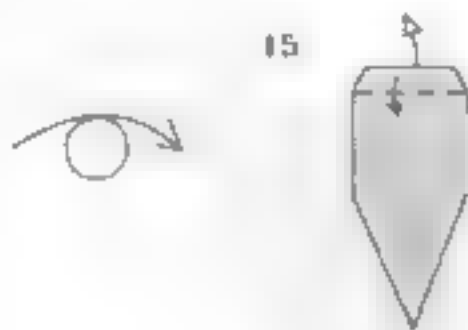
13



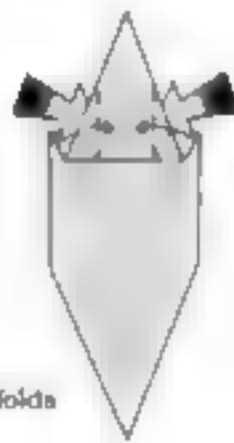
14



15



16

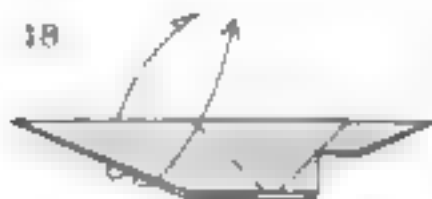


Squash folds

17

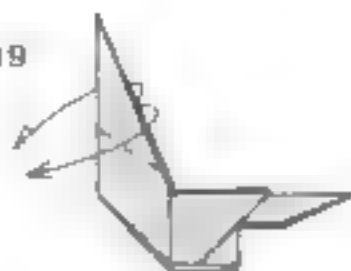


18

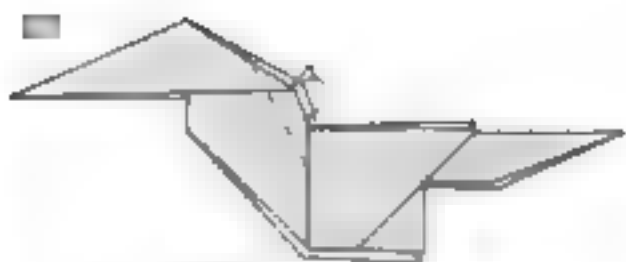


Outside-reverse fold

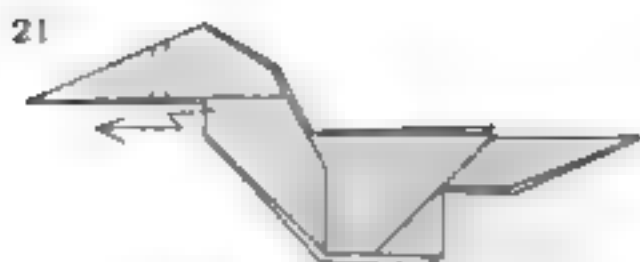
19



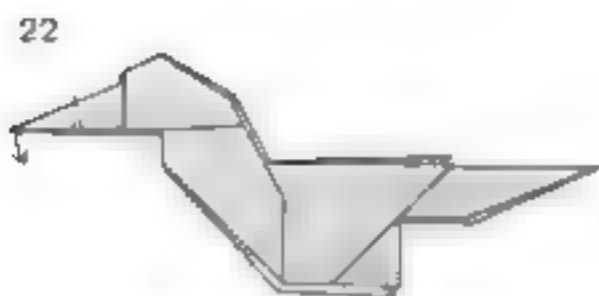
Outside-reverse fold



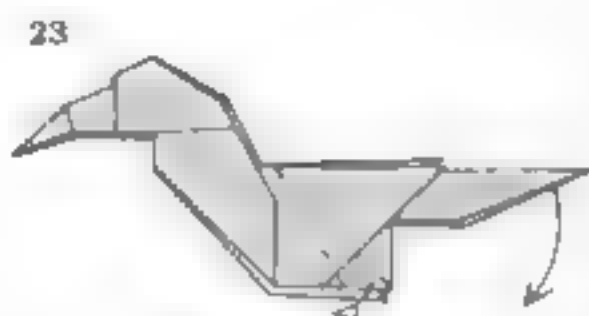
Repeat behind



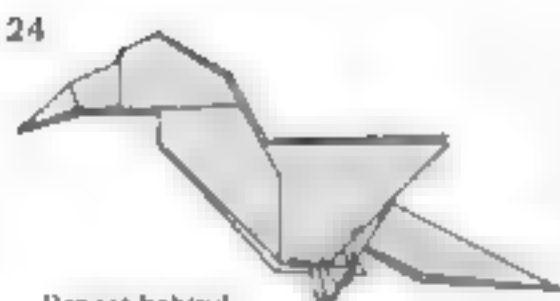
Crimp fold



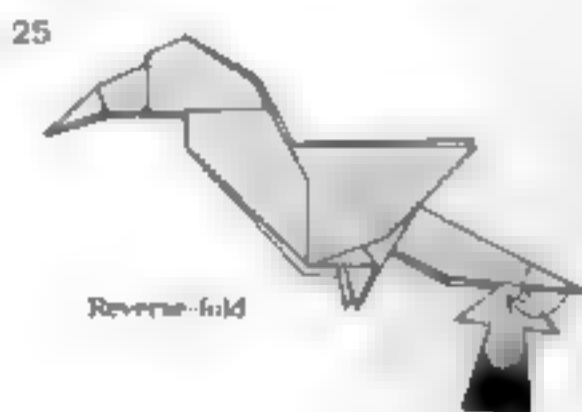
Crimp fold



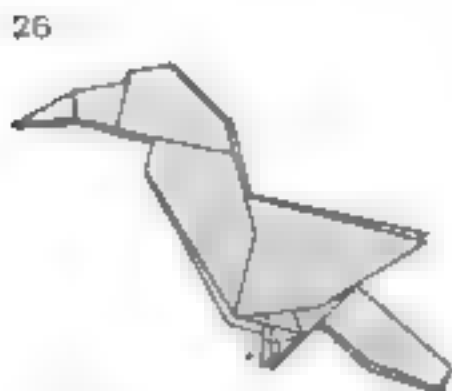
Crimp fold to form feet  
(do not fold the wings)



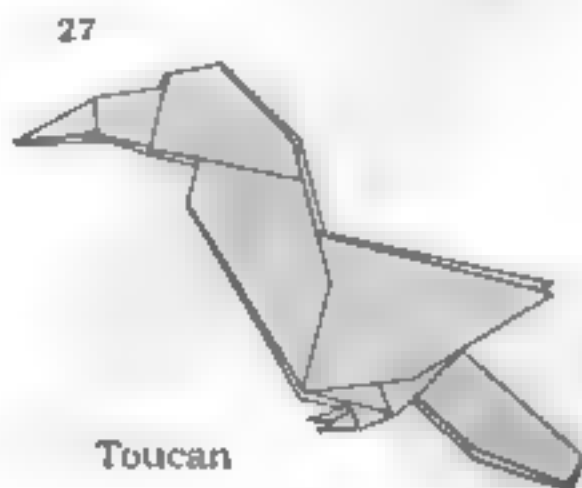
Repeat behind



Reverse fold



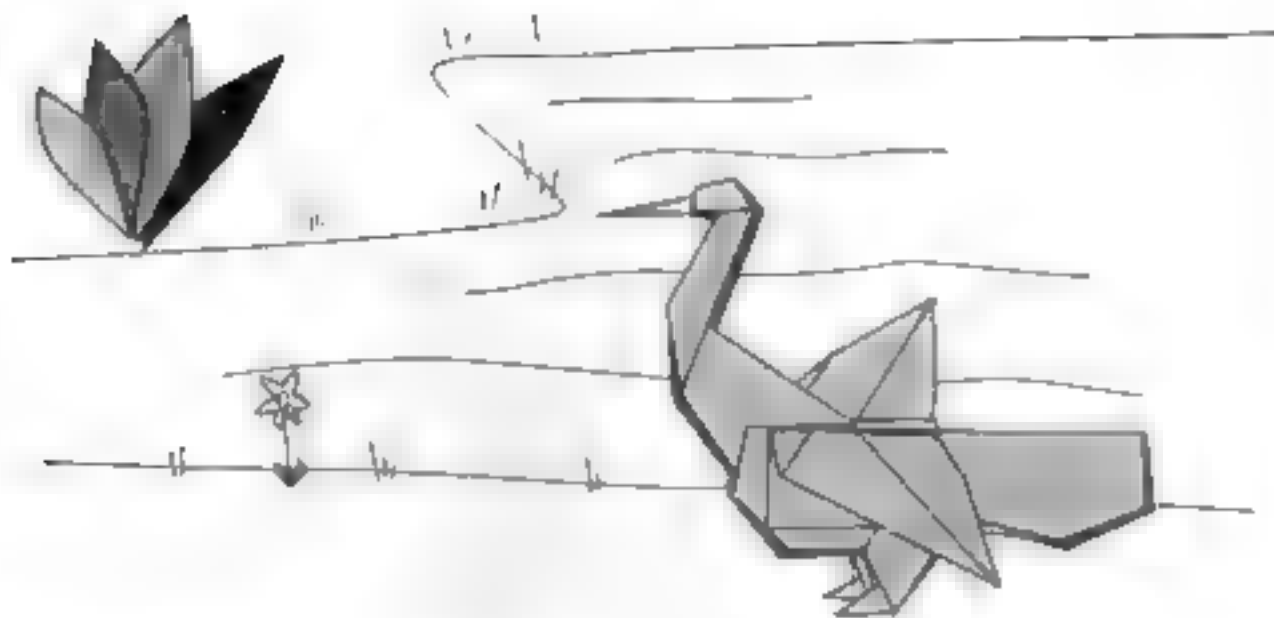
Double rabbit ear  
Repeat behind



Toucan



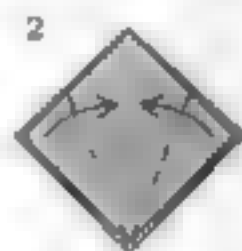
# Anhinga



The Anhinga begins with a bird base with a sink in the center. The four corners of the square become the head, tail, and wings and the feet are formed from the center.



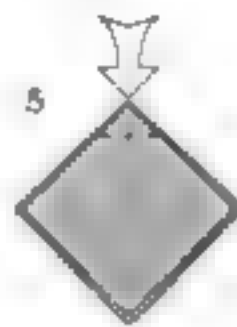
1 Make the preliminary fold



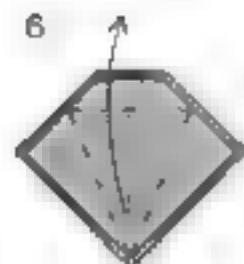
2 Kite fold Repeat behind



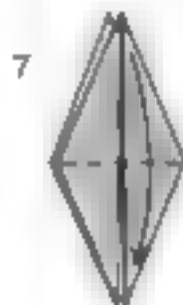
4 1 in fold Repeat behind



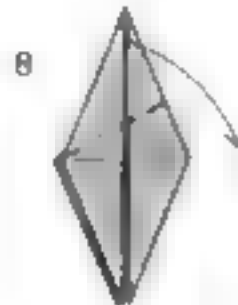
5 Sink



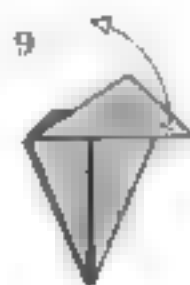
6 Petal fold Repeat behind



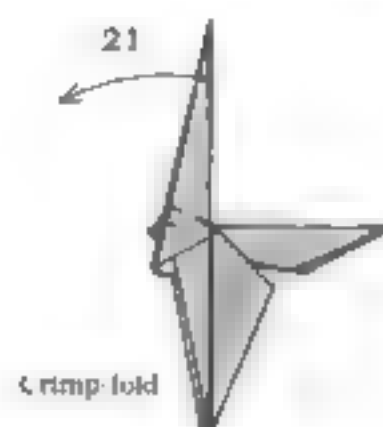
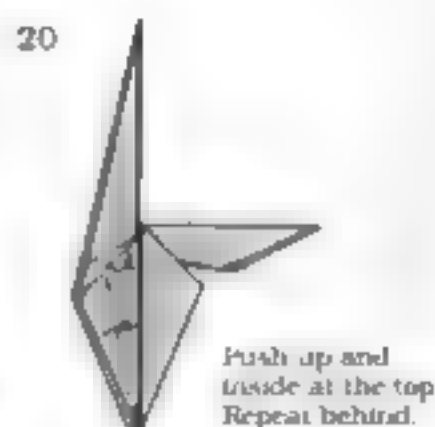
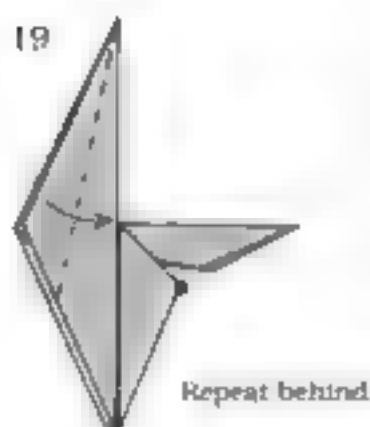
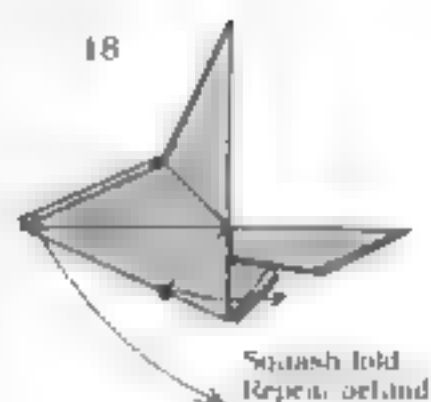
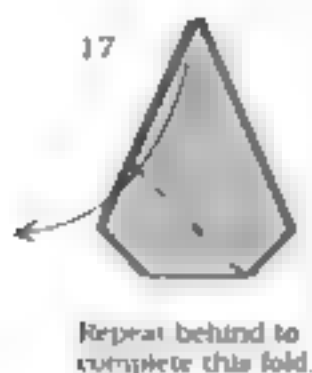
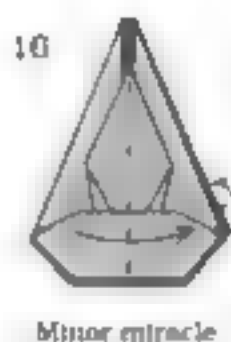
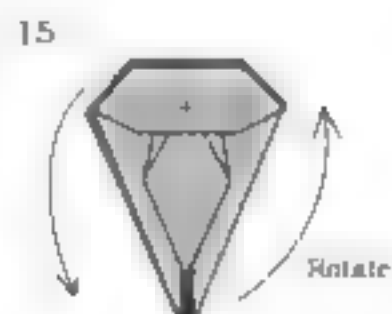
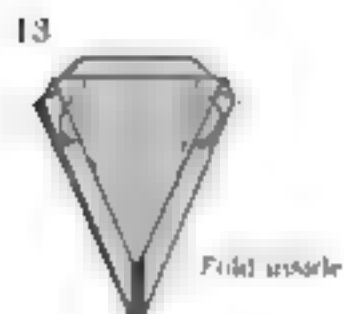
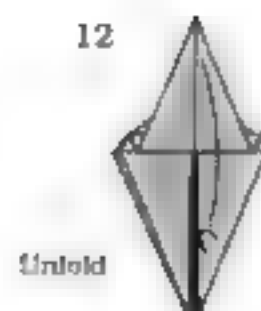
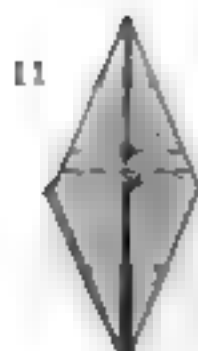
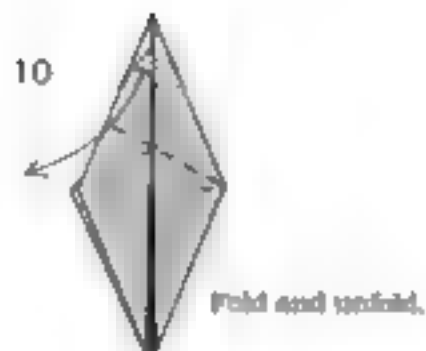
7



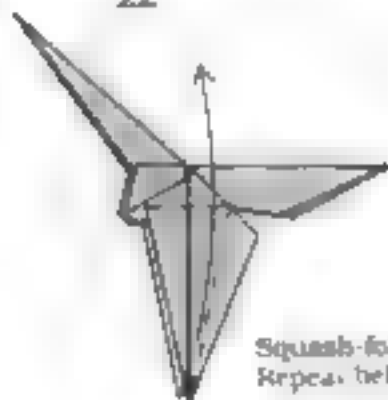
8



9 Unfold

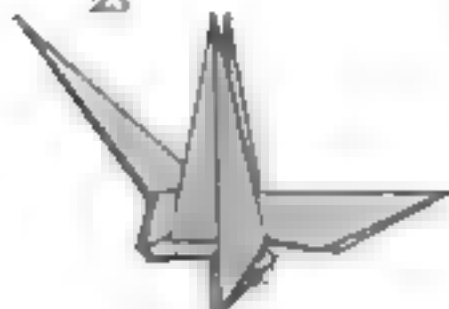


22



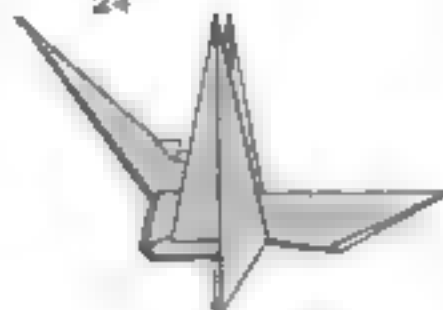
Squash-fold.  
Repeat behind

23



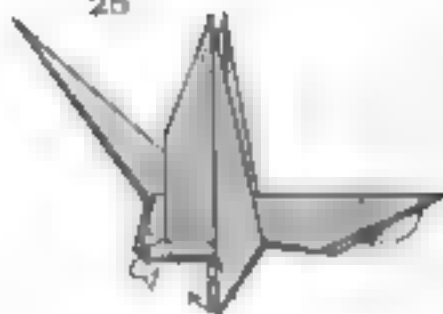
Tuck inside.  
Repeat behind

24



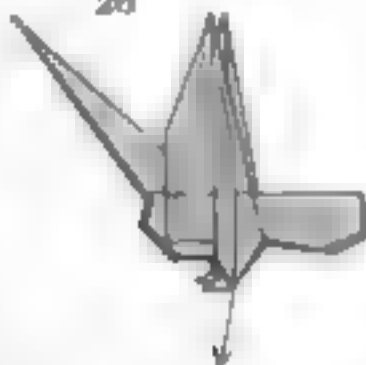
Pull out.  
Repeat behind

25



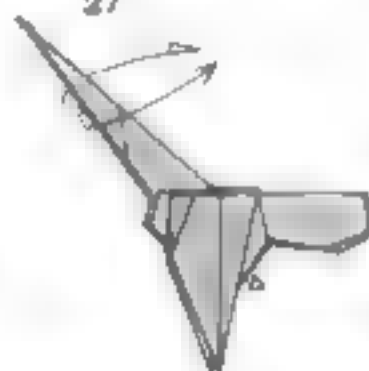
Mountain fold below the  
neck, crimp-fold the feet  
and reverse fold the tail.  
Repeat behind.

26



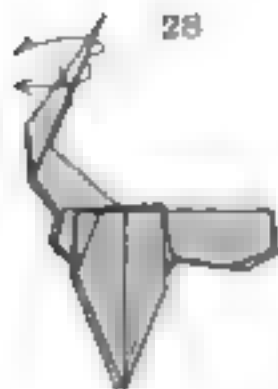
Repeat behind.

27



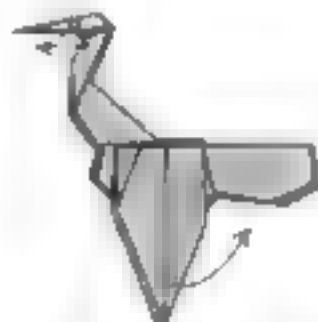
Pull out the wings, repeat  
behind, and outside reverse  
fold the neck.

28



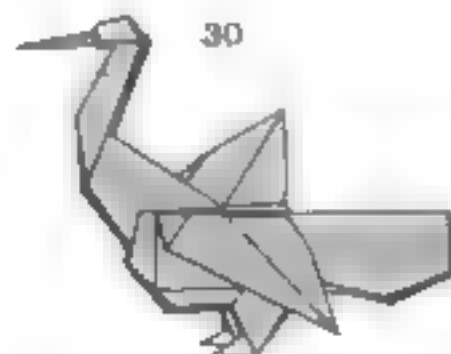
Outside-reverse-fold.

29



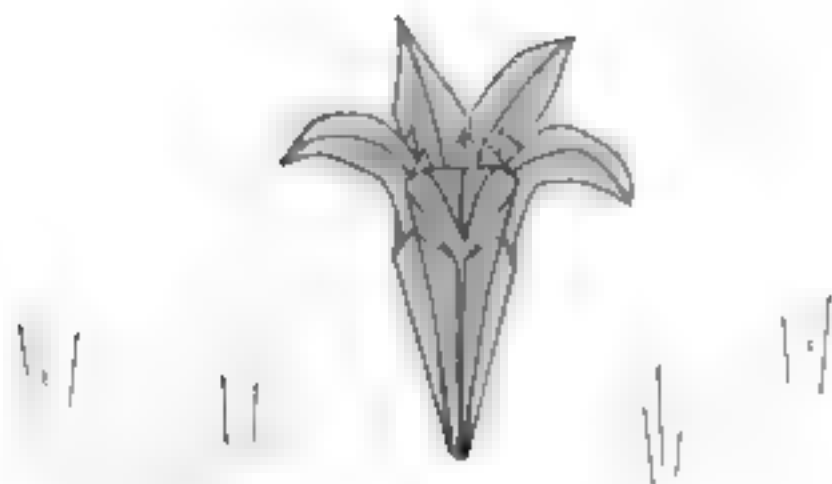
Crimp-fold the beak  
and lift the wings.

30

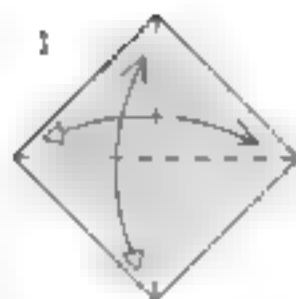


Anhinga

# Lily



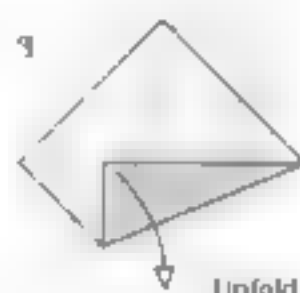
This lily is a variation of the traditional lily I developed the five-sided square as a way to form five corners instead of the usual four. In two dimensions it looks like a square with extra paper, but in three dimensions you can see how it is composed of five smaller squares cut/pierced at the sides. For this model, the preliminary fold is formed with an extra side. A new fold, the spread/squash fold, will be used (step 18).



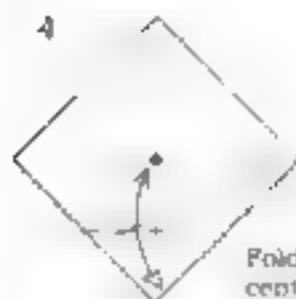
Fold and unfold



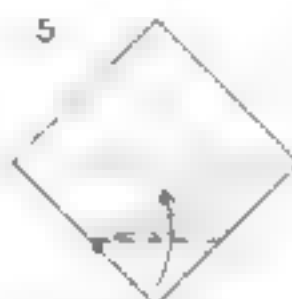
Crease lightly



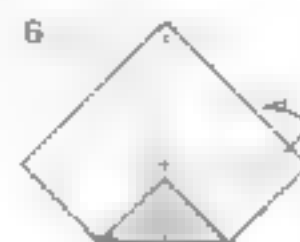
Unfold



Fold up to the center and unfold. Crease lightly and only on the left side.



Fold up so the dot meets the line above it.

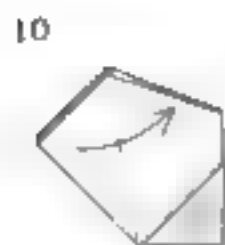




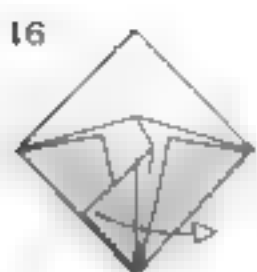
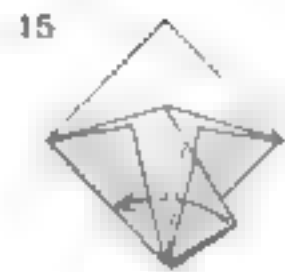
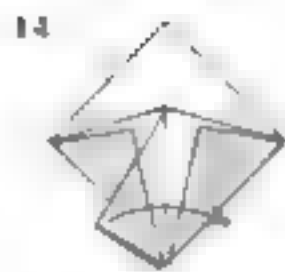
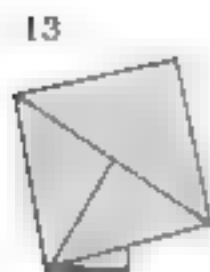
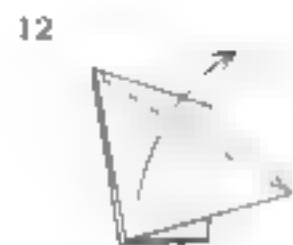
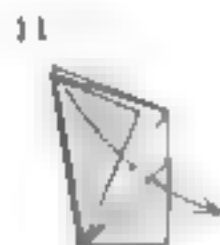
Unfold



Reverse fold



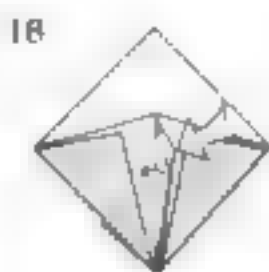
Repeat behind



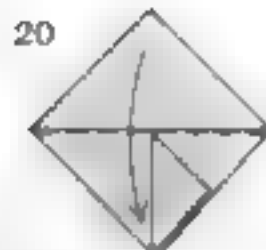
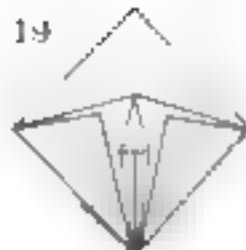
Unfold



Reverse fold



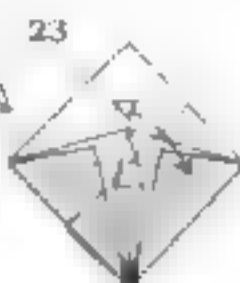
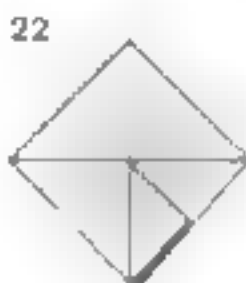
Spread squash fold



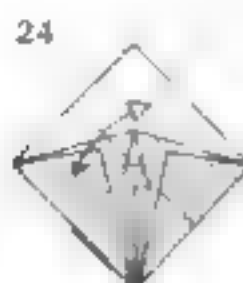
This is the five sided square



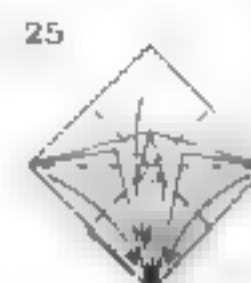
Unfold



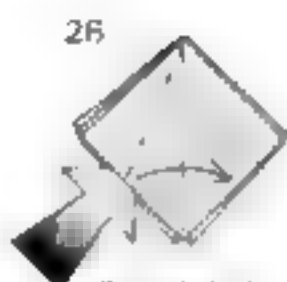
Fold and unfold



Fold and unfold



This is similar to the preliminary fold



Squash fold



Squash fold all the sides



Fold inside



Fold inside on all the sides



Thin



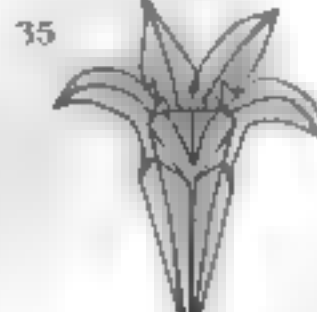
Thin on all the sides



Rotate

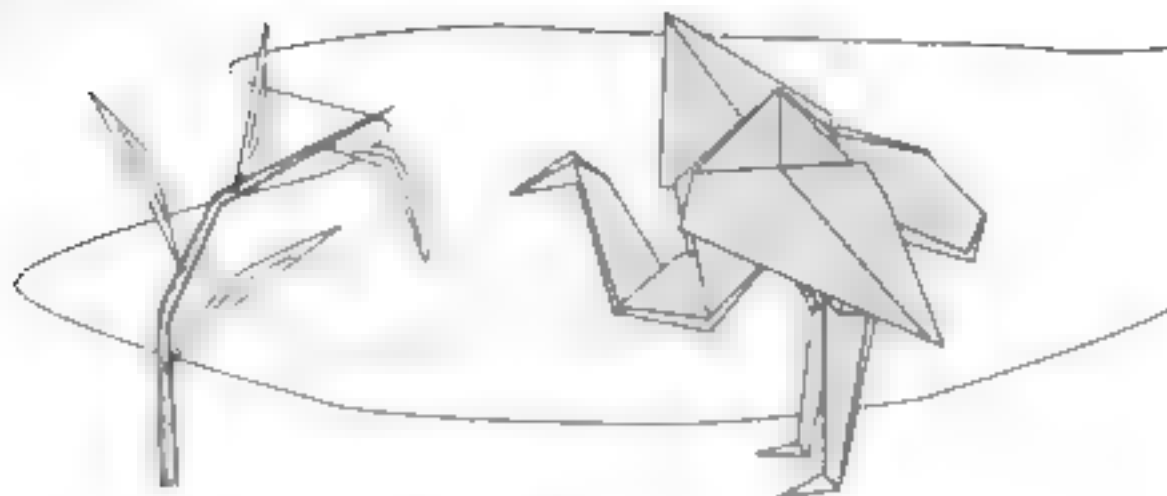


Curl the petals

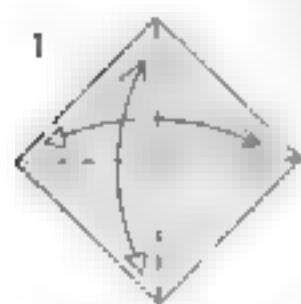


Lily

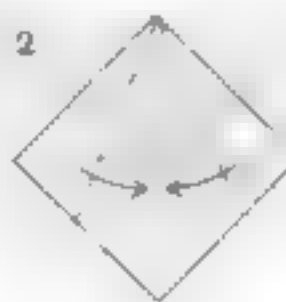
# Crane



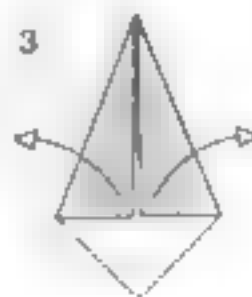
This crane is a variation of the traditional crane. I developed the six-sided square as a way to form six corners instead of the usual four, in two dimensions. It looks like a square with extra paper, but it's three. If you look you can see how it is composed of six smaller squares connected at the sides. For this model, the preliminary load and bird base are formed with two more sides.



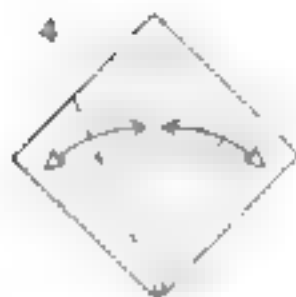
Fold and unfold



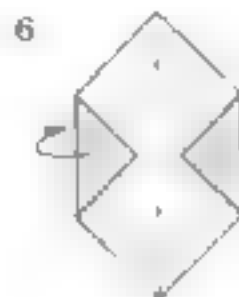
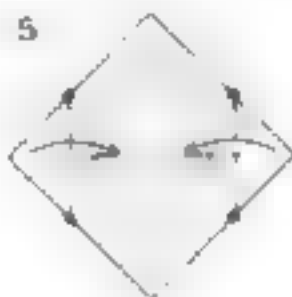
Kite-fold



1 nfold



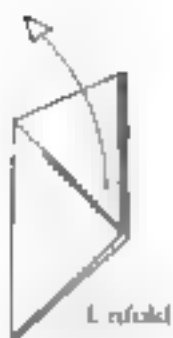
Fold and unfold



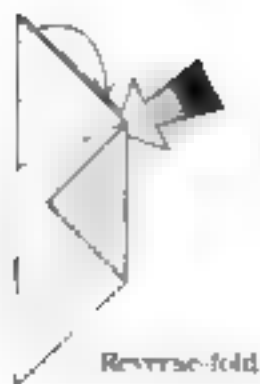
7



8



9



10



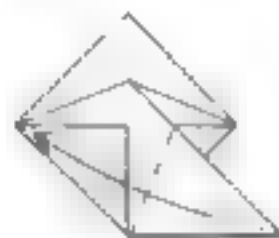
11



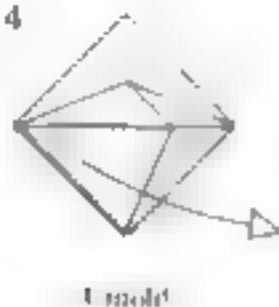
12



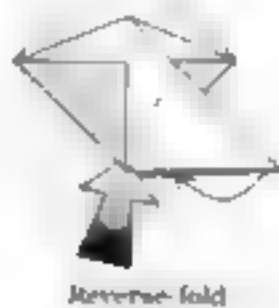
13



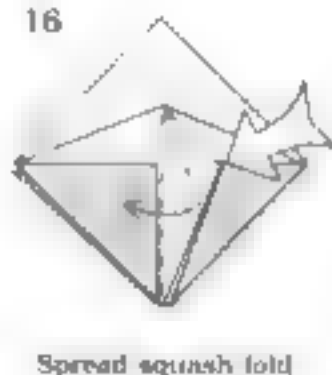
14



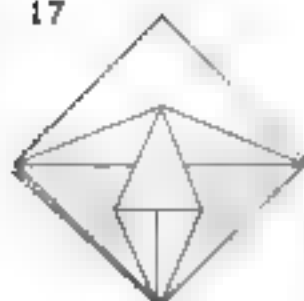
15



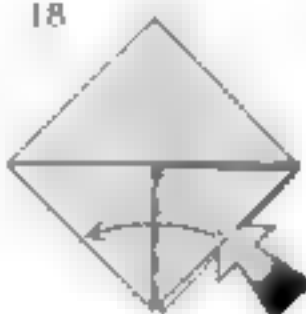
16



17

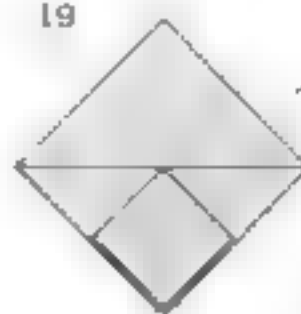


18

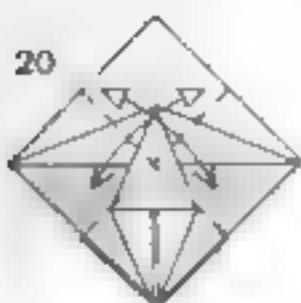


This is the six-sided square. Squash fold

19

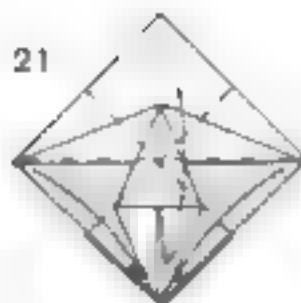






20

Fold and unfold



21

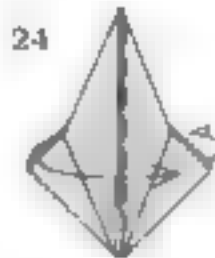
This is the same as  
the preliminary fold

22



23

Petal fold

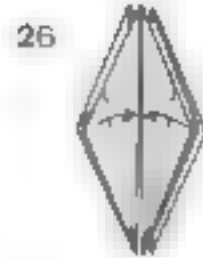


24



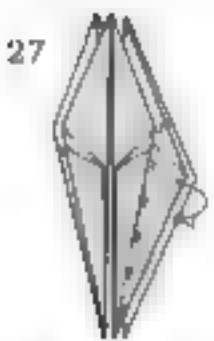
25

Petal fold  
Repeat behind



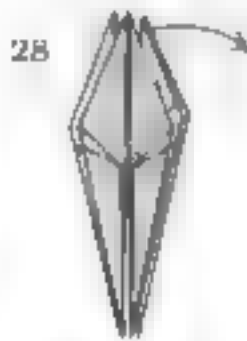
26

Repeat behind



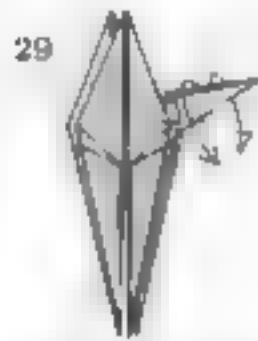
27

Repeat behind



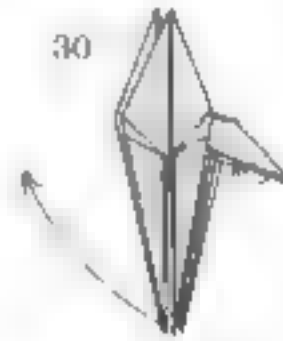
28

Reverse fold



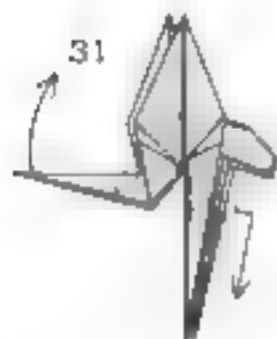
29

Outside reverse fold



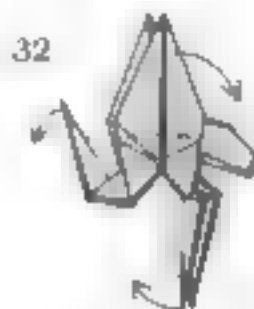
30

Reverse folds



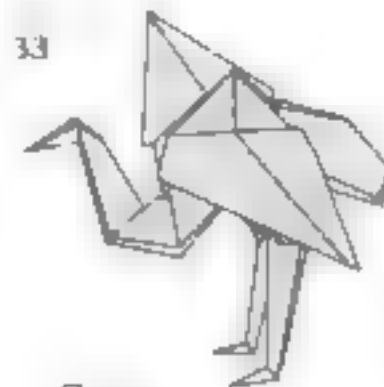
31

Crimp folds  
Repeat behind



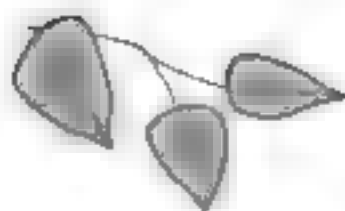
32

Reverse-fold the head  
crimp-fold the feet, and spread  
the wings. Repeat behind

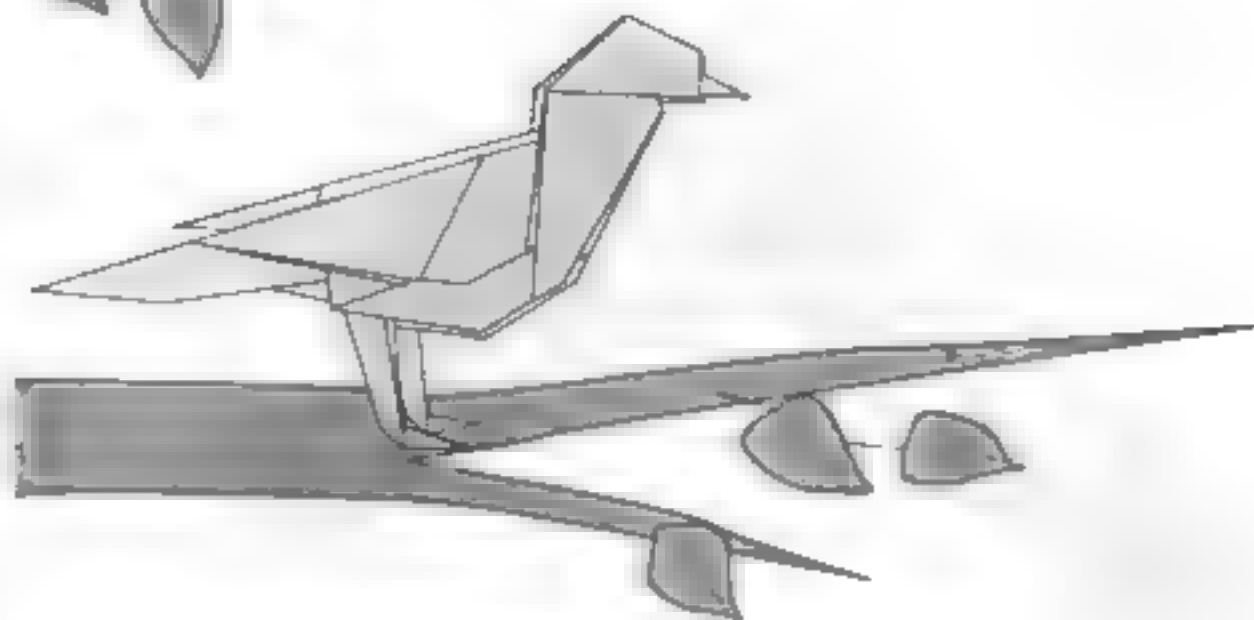


33

Crane



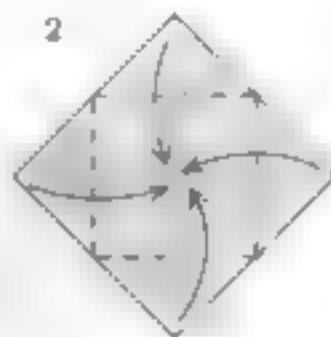
# Canary



The canary begins with the blintz bird base and uses spread squashes and reverse folds.



Fold and unfold along the diagonals



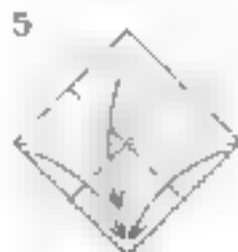
Fold the corners to the center



Fold and unfold along the diagonals



Turn over and rotate



This is the same as a preliminary fold



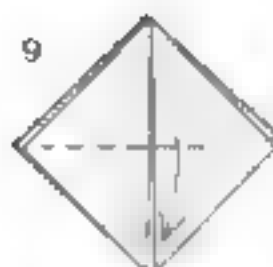
Petal fold



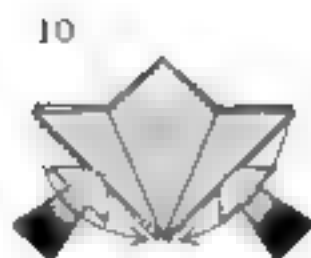
Pull out the hidden corners



Repeat steps  
6-7 behind



Repeat behind



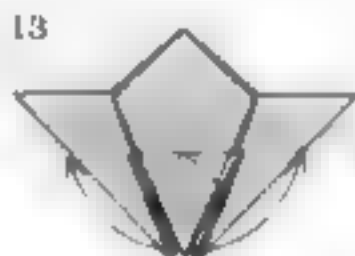
This is the blintz bird  
base. Reverse folds



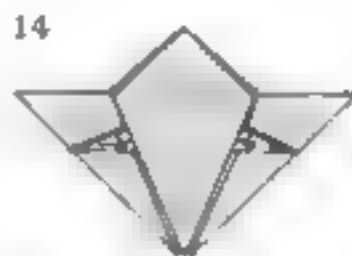
Reverse folds



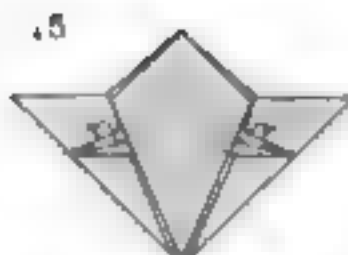
Reverse folds



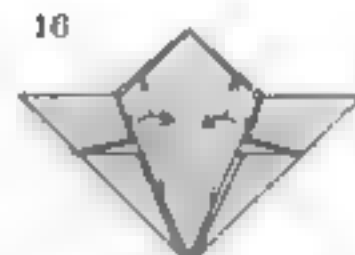
Slide the legs up  
for this crimp fold



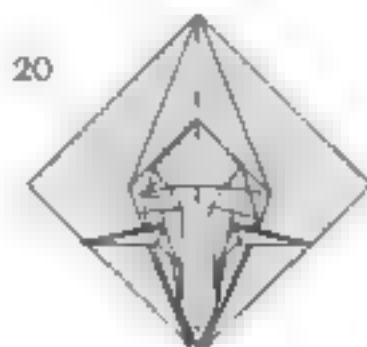
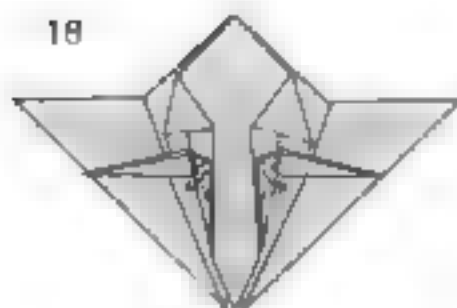
Thin the legs



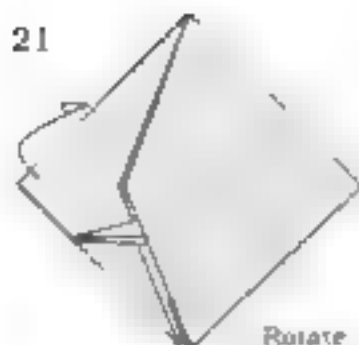
Continue thinning  
the legs



Spread squash folds

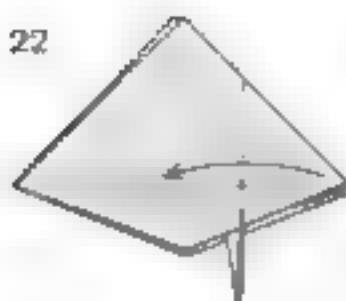


21



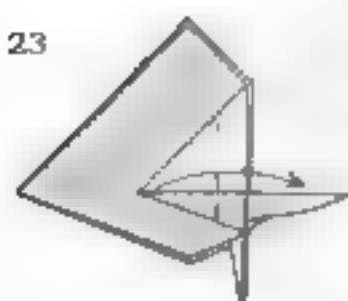
Rotate

22



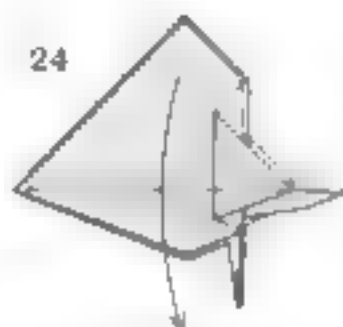
Repeat behind.

23



Repeat behind

24



Repeat behind out

25



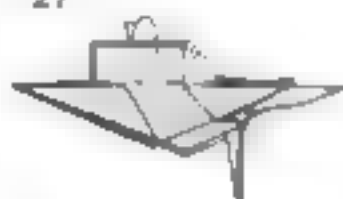
Repeat behind

26



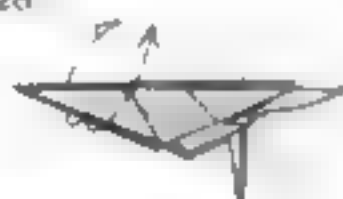
Repeat behind

27



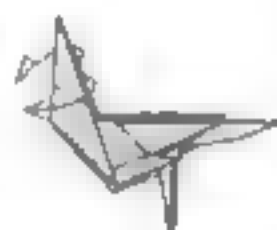
Repeat behind

28



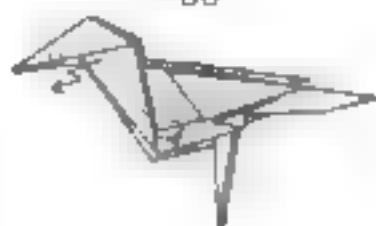
Outside reverse fold

29



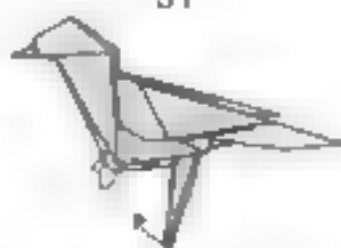
Outside reverse fold

30



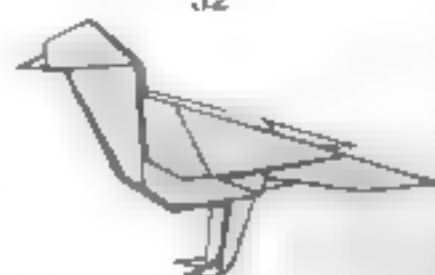
Crimp-fold the beak. Repeat behind for the wings.

31



Reverse fold the feet. Repeat behind

32

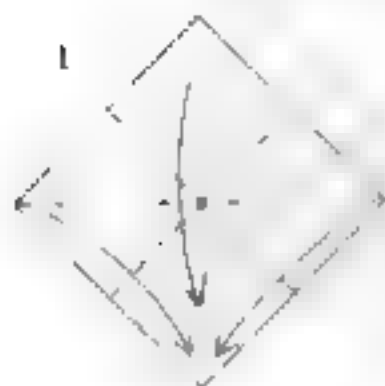


Canary

# Dragon



The stretched bird base is used to fold the dragon. After folding the bird base, two opposite corners are pulled apart to stretch the base. The four legs are formed from the center of the paper.



1 Make the preliminary fold



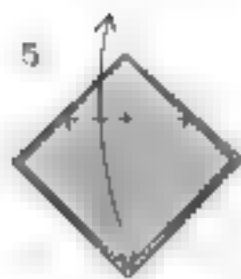
2 Kite fold Repeat behind



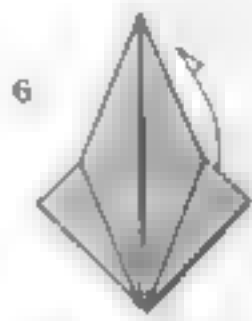
3 Fold and unfold



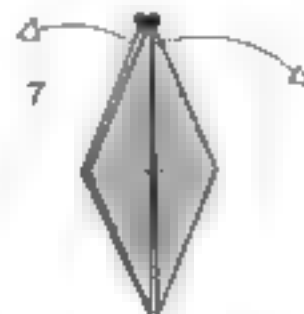
4 Unfold Repeat behind



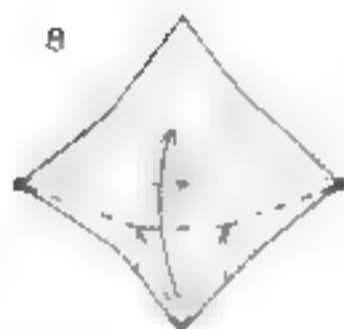
5 Petal fold



6 Petal fold behind



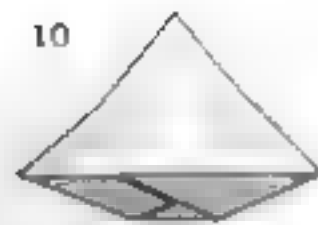
7 Pull the two corners apart as far as possible



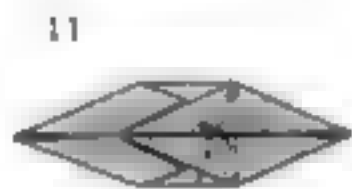
This is three dimensional



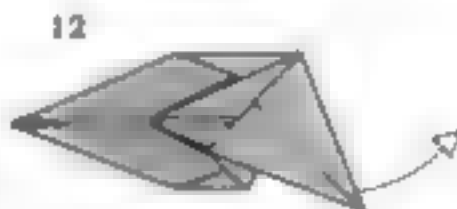
Rabbit ear



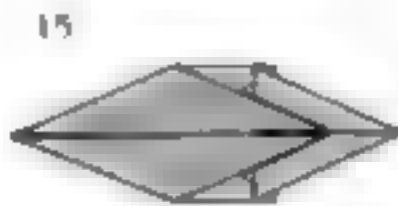
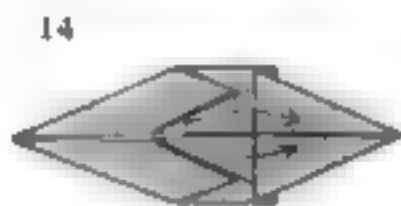
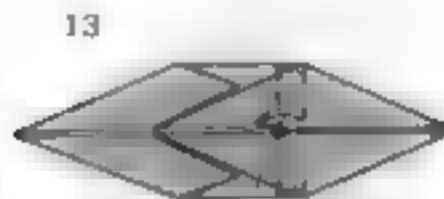
Repeat steps 8-9  
on the top half of  
the model.



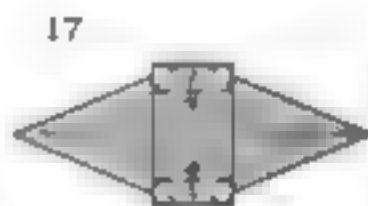
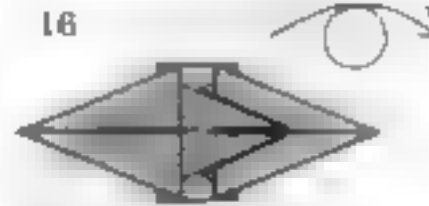
Fold to the crease



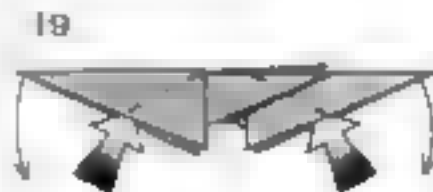
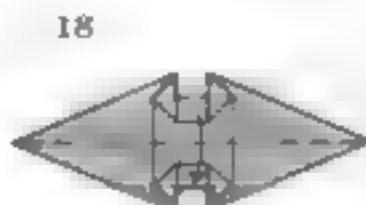
Unfold



Repeat steps 11-13  
on the left

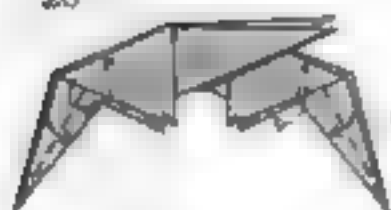


Petal folds.



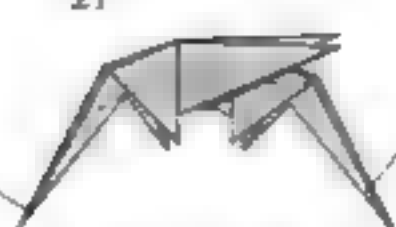
Reverse folds.

20



Fold inside  
Repeat behind

21



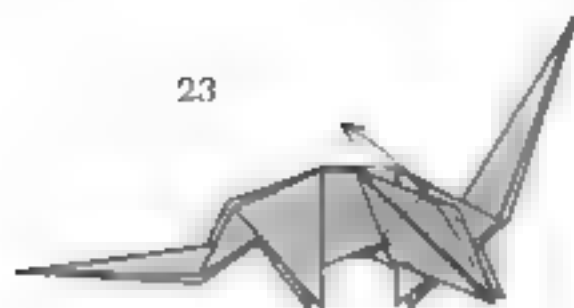
Reverse folds

22



Squash fold  
Repeat behind

23



Petal fold  
Repeat behind

24



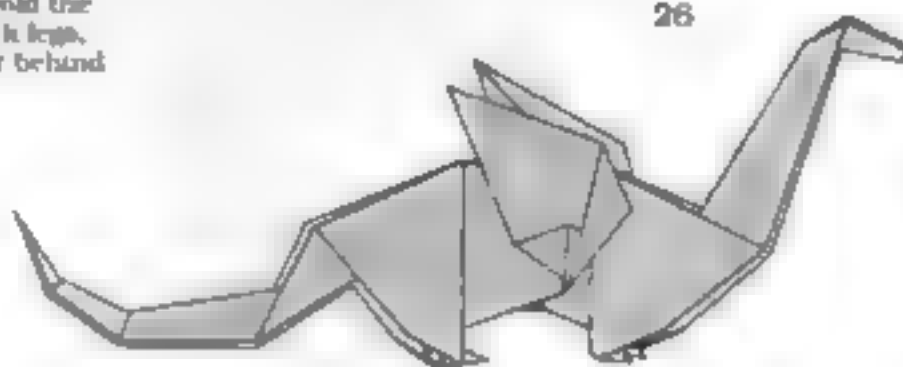
Reverse fold the head  
and crimp fold the tail

25



Reverse fold the head, crimp fold the  
front legs, reverse fold the back legs,  
and crimp fold the tail. Repeat behind

26

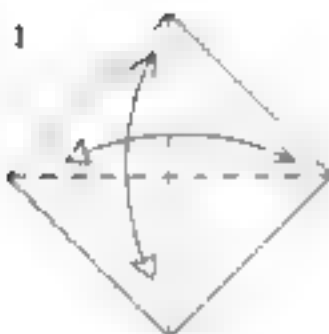


Dragon

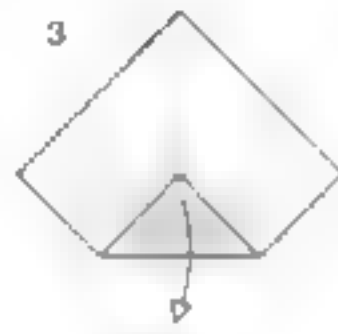
# Pig



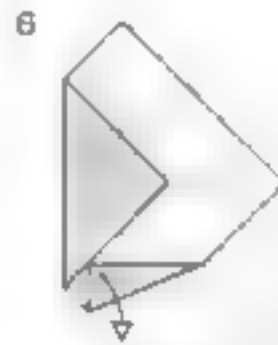
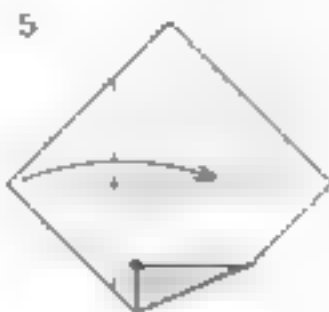
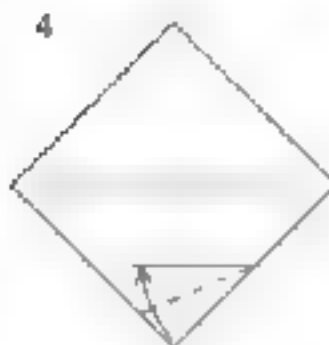
Mammals are among the most difficult of designs to create but luckily they are not so difficult to fold. The pig is formed from a method of loading into a rectangle which makes it possible to form legs in a simple way. It is folded with a seamless closed back, generally considered to be the more realistic and artistic form.



Fold and unfold  
along the diagonals



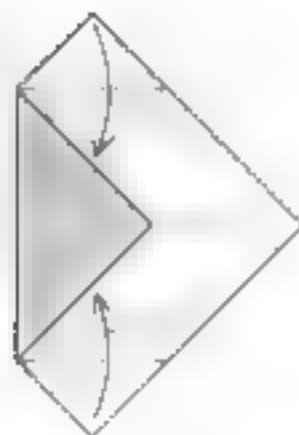
Unfold



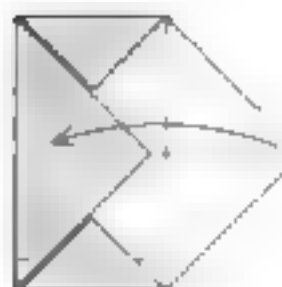
Unfold



7



8

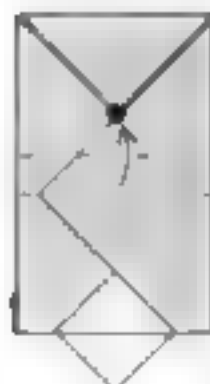


9



Mountain fold  
along the base

10

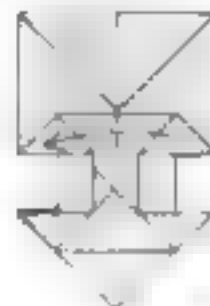


11



Petal folds

12

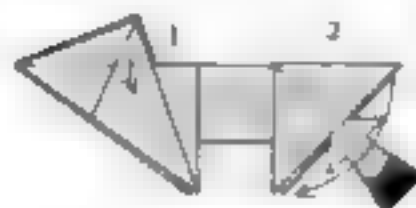


13



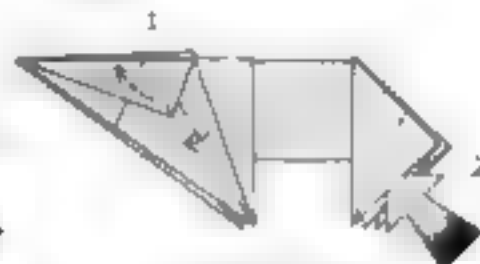
Repeat behind

14



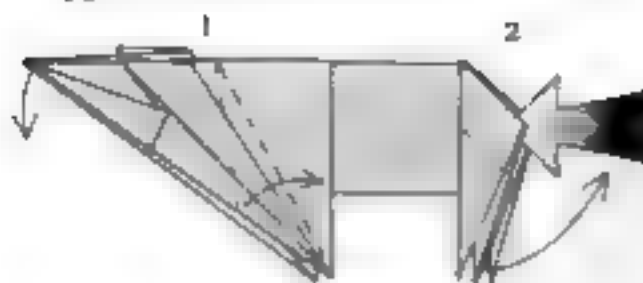
1 Repeat behind.  
2 Reverse-fold.

15



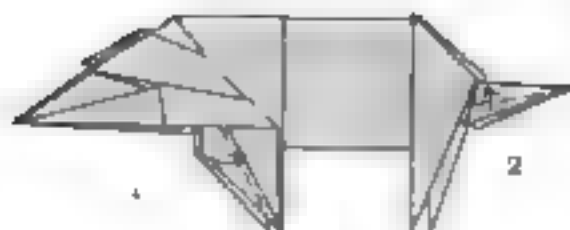
1 Squash-fold  
2 Reverse-fold.  
Repeat behind

16



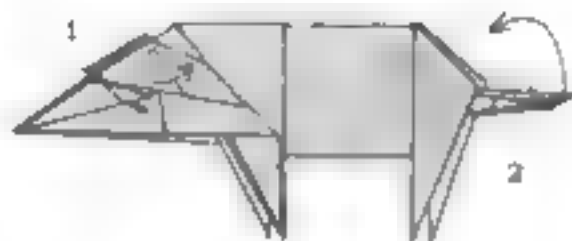
- 1 Crimp-fold
- 2 Reverse-fold

17



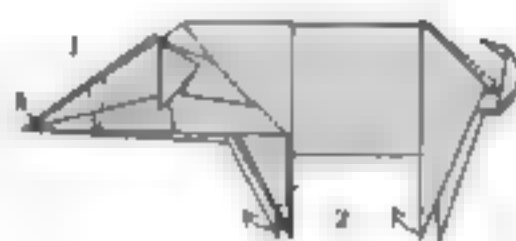
- 1 Tuck inside
- 2 Turn the tail  
Repeat behind

18



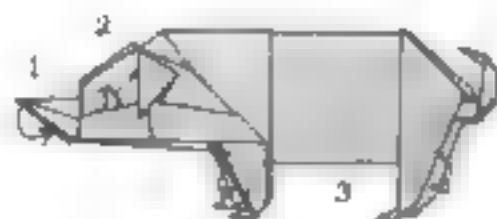
- 1 Fold the ear down  
Repeat behind
- 2 On inside reverse folds.

19



- 1 Crimp fold
- 2 Reverse folds. Repeat behind

20



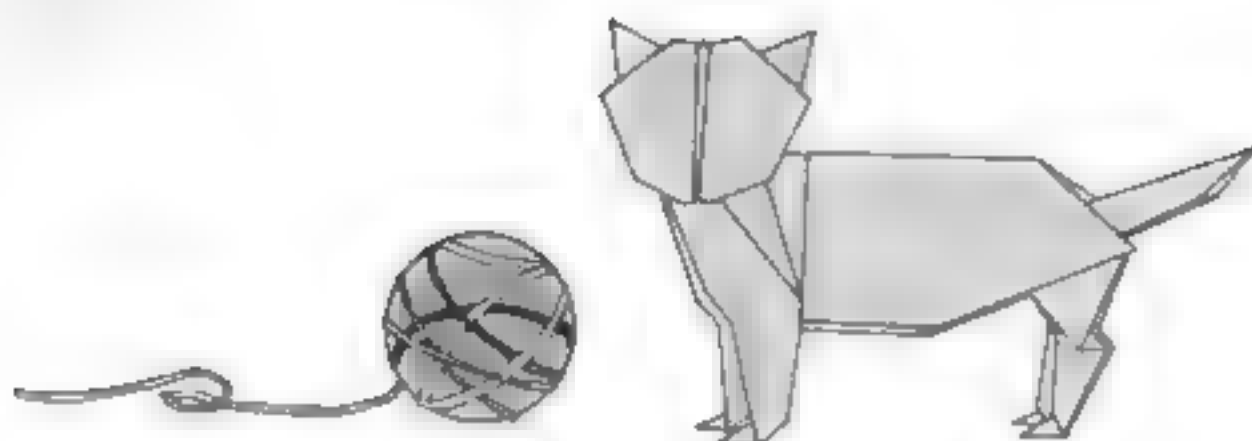
- 1 Reverse-fold
- 2 Lift to form the eye
- 3 Shape the legs  
Repeat behind

21

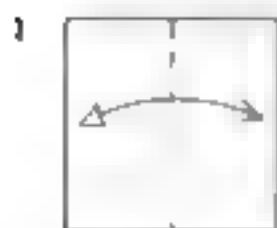


Pig

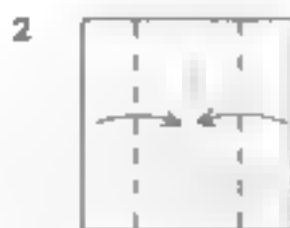
# Cat



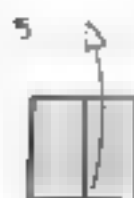
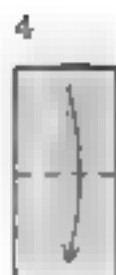
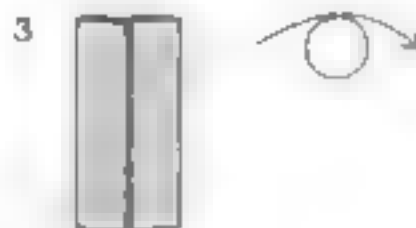
The cat uses another method of folding a rectangle from which we can form legs in a single way



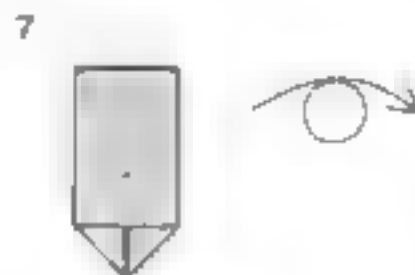
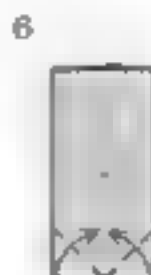
Fold and unfold



Fold to the center



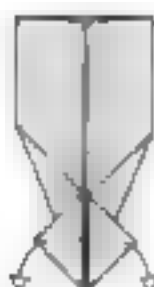
Unfold



8



9



Unfold.

10



Reverse fold

11



Reverse fold

12

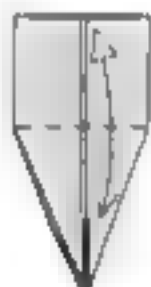


Reverse fold

13

Repeat steps 10-12  
on the right

14



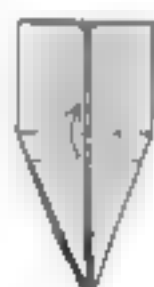
Fold and unfold

15

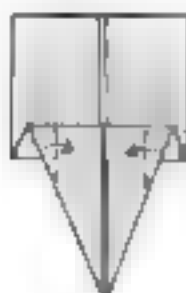


Fold and unfold

16



17



Squash folds

18



Reverse folds

19



20



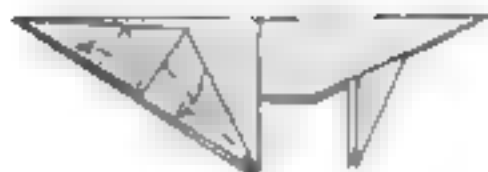
Repeat behind

21

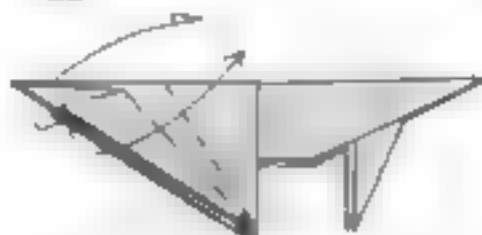


Repeat behind

22

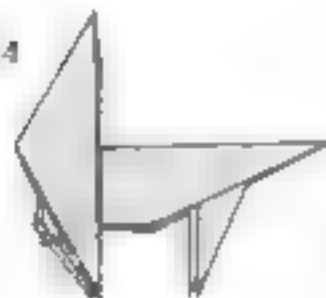
Squash fold  
Repeat behind

23



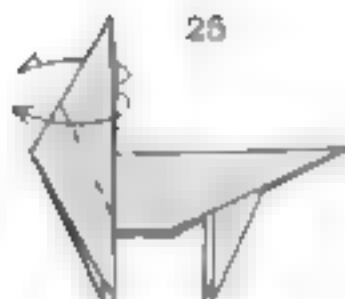
Outside reverse fold

24



Tuck Repeat behind

25



Outside reverse fold

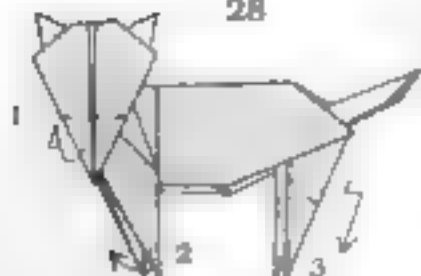
26

1 Squash fold  
2 Crimp fold

27

1 Crimp folds  
2 Repeat behind

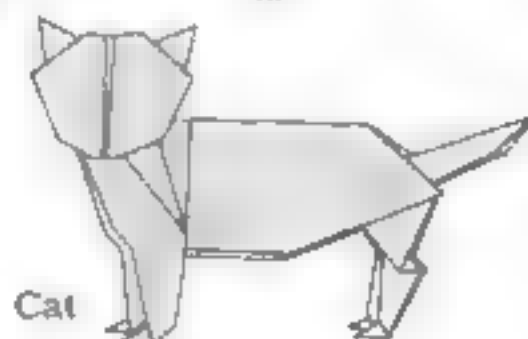
28

1 Mountain fold  
2 Reverse fold  
3 Crimp fold  
Repeat behind.

29

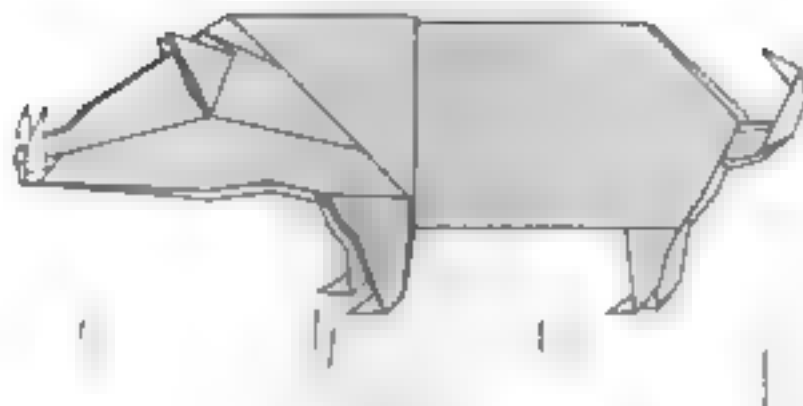
1 Mountain folds  
2 Shape the legs  
3 Crimp fold  
Repeat behind

30

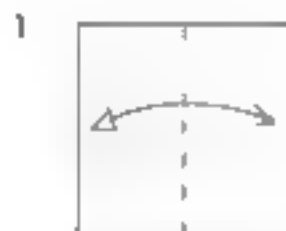


Cat

# Boar



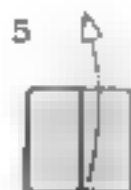
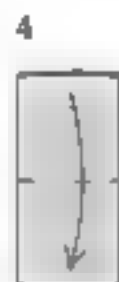
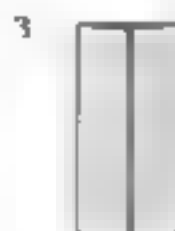
The boar begins in a similar way to the cat. Two corners become the tusks, then the folding continues as in the pig.



Fold and unfold



Fold to the center



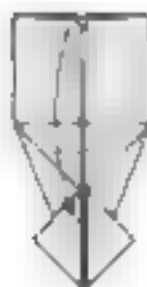
Unfold.



8



9

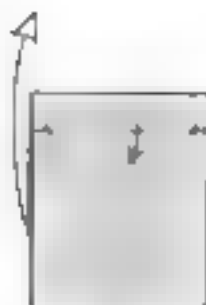


10



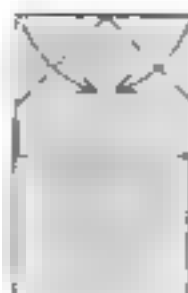
Unfold

11

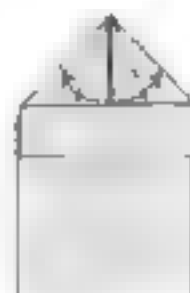


Flip up the back  
while folding along  
the crease

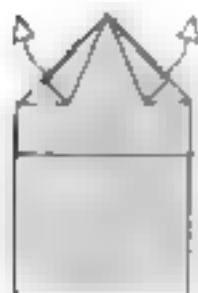
12



13

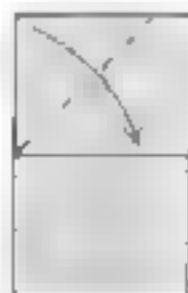


14



Unfold

15



16



Unfold

17



Fold and unfold

18



19

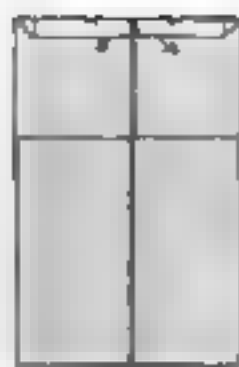


Turn

20



21



Reverse folds

22



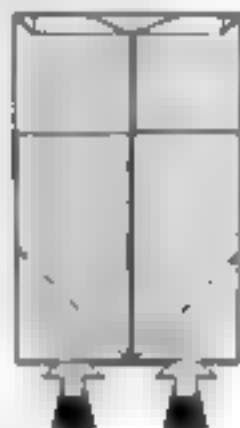
Reverse folds

23



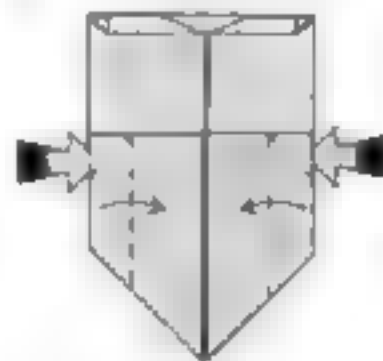
Reverse folds

24



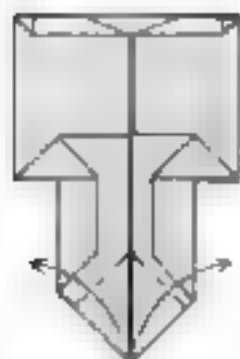
Reverse folds

25

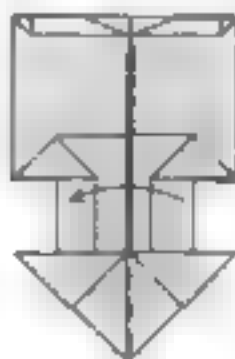


Squash folds

26



27

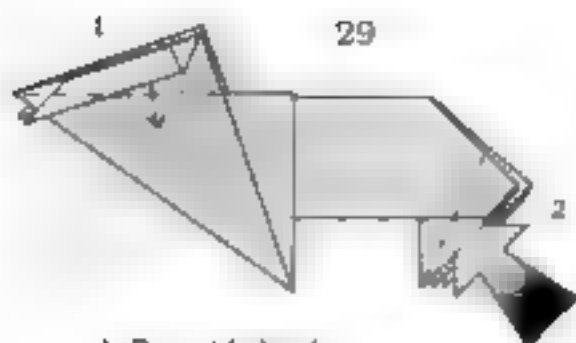


28

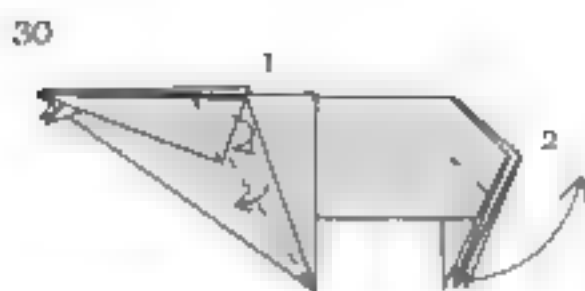


1 Repeat behind.  
2 Reverse-fold.





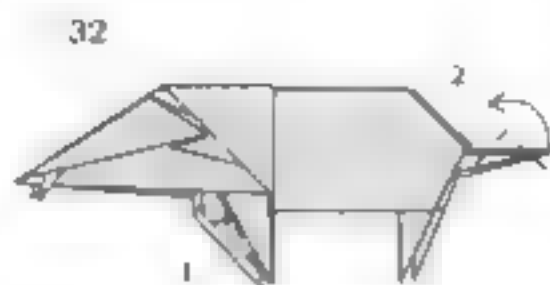
- 1 Repeat behind
- 2 Reverse fold Repeat behind



- 1 Fold inside Repeat behind
- 2 Reverse fold



- 1 Crimp-fold
- 2 Thin the wall Repeat behind



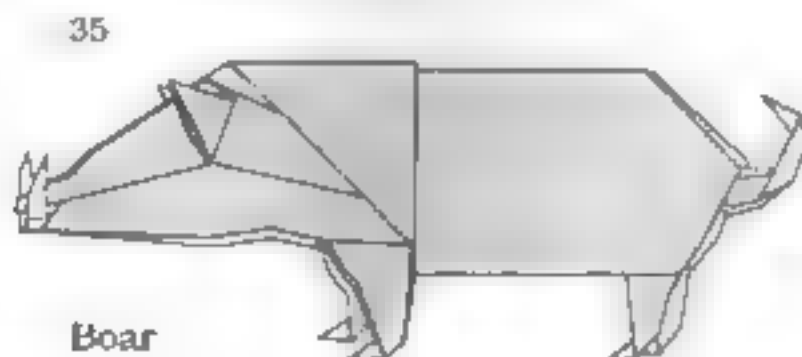
- 1 Tuck repeat behind
- 2 Outside reverse folds



- 1 Reverse fold
- 2 Repeat behind
- 3 Reverse folds Repeat behind

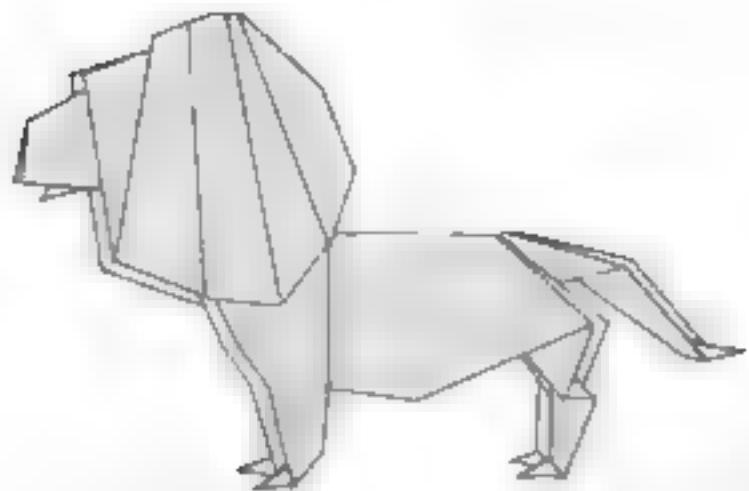
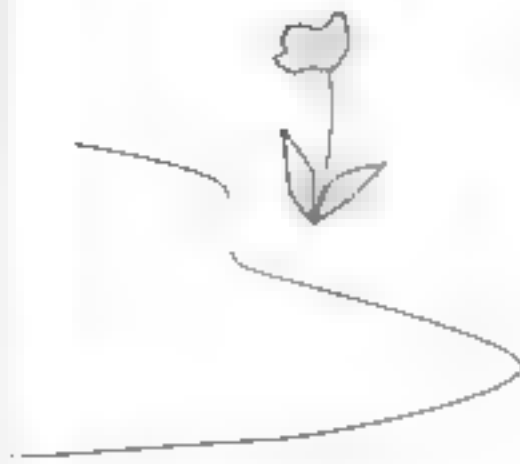


- Shape the tusks head and legs Repeat behind



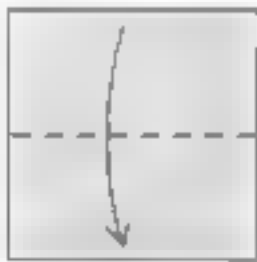
Boar

# Lion



The lion uses a technique similar to the cat but with more paper to the front to form the mane.

1



2

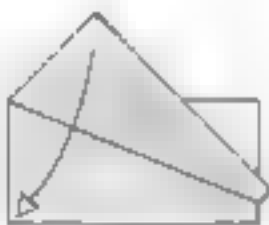


Fold and unfold

3



4



Unfold

5



Repeat steps 2-4 on the right and behind

6



Repeat behind

7



Fold and unfold  
Repeat behind.

8



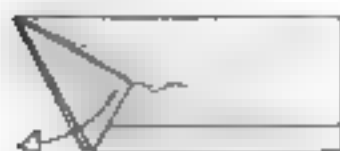
Fold to the line  
Repeat behind

9



Fold and unfold  
Repeat behind.

10



Unfold Repeat behind

11



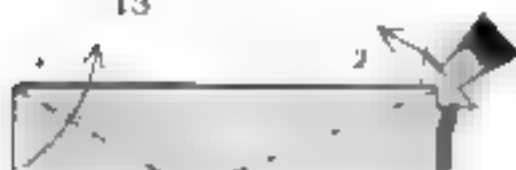
Repeat behind.

12



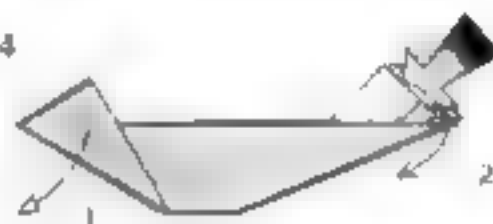
Fold and unfold  
Repeat behind

13



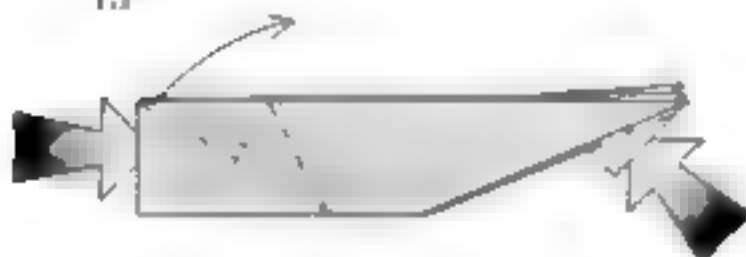
1 Fold along a hidden crease  
2 Reverse fold  
Repeat behind

14



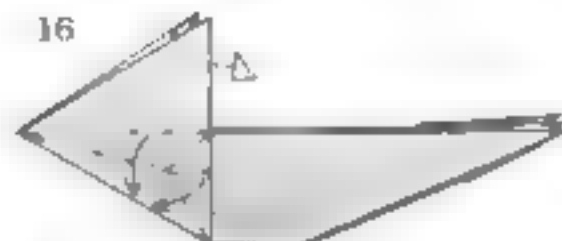
1 Unfold  
2 Reverse-fold  
Repeat behind

15



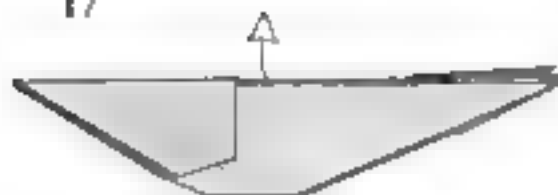
Reverse folds  
Repeat behind

16



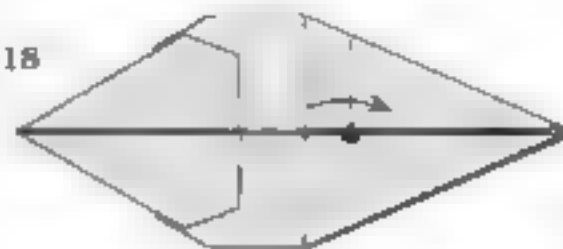
While folding the middle line to the bottom, some paper will be pulled out on the right. Repeat behind.

17

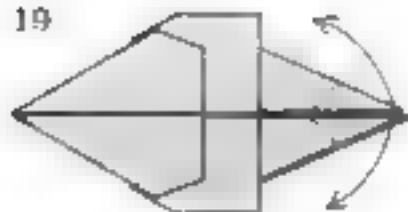


Unfold from behind

18

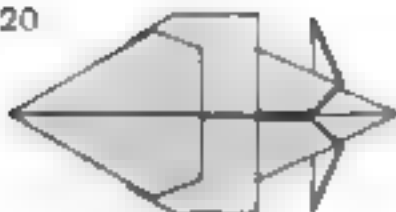


19

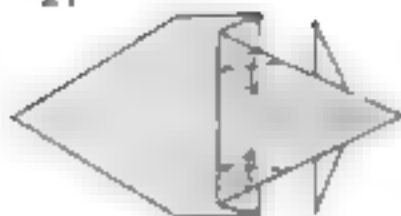


Reverse folds

20

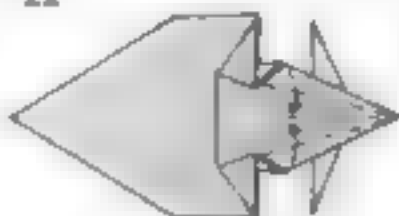


21

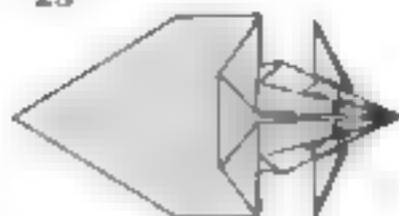


Squash folds

22

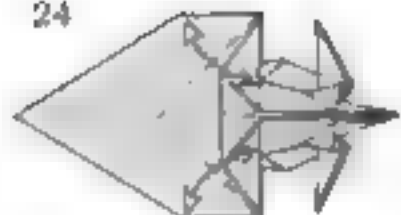


23



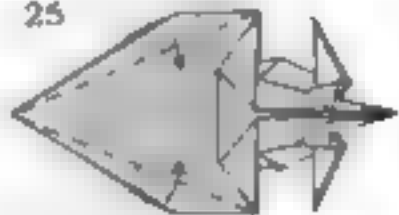
Spread-squash folds

24



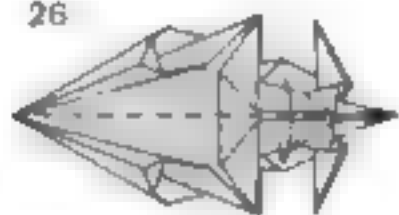
Fold and unfold

25

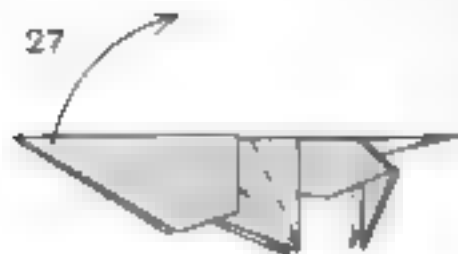


Spread-squash folds

26

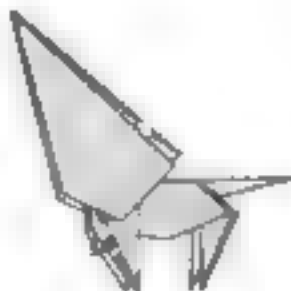


27



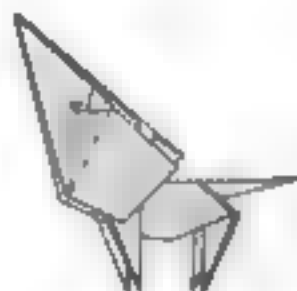
Crimp-fold

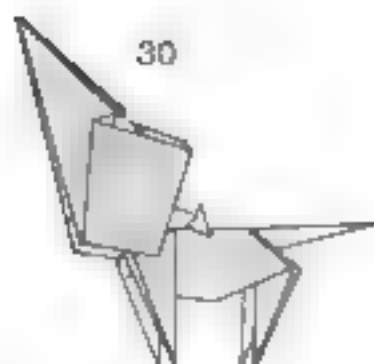
28



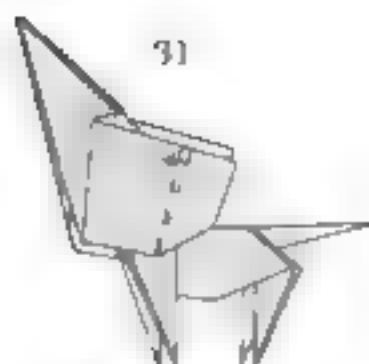
Tuck. Repeat behind.

29

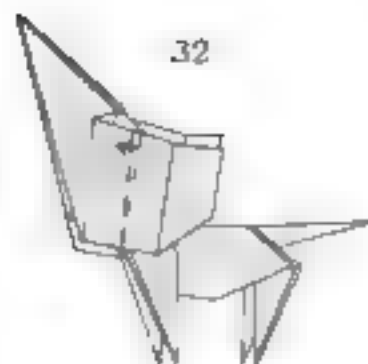
Only fold the top layer  
Repeat behind



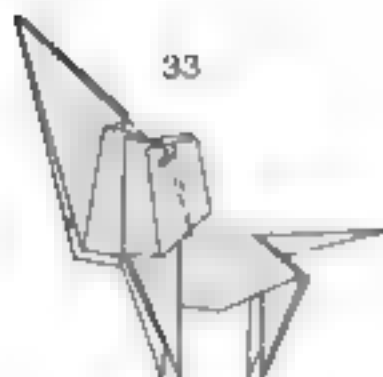
Pull out Repeat behind



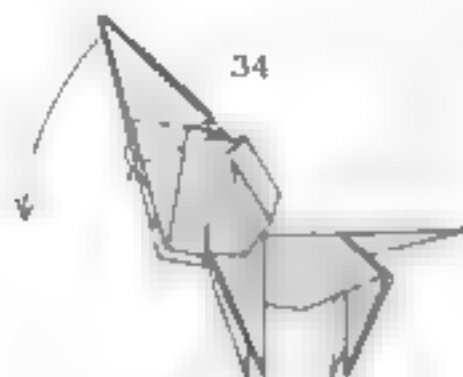
Repeat behind



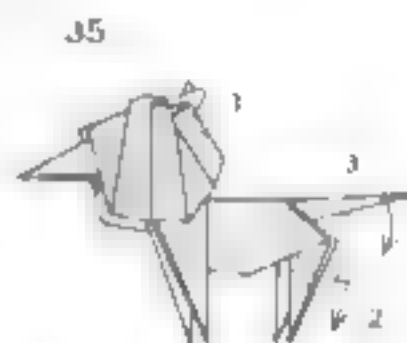
Repeat behind



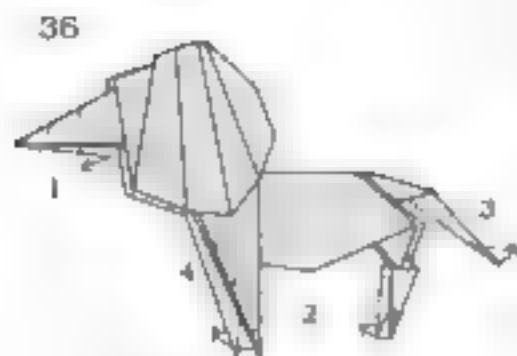
Repeat behind



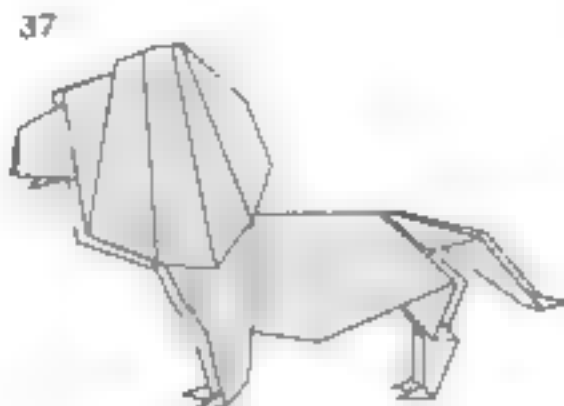
Crimp fold



- 1 Fold a few layers together Repeat behind
- 2 Reverse fold Repeat behind
- 3 Reverse fold

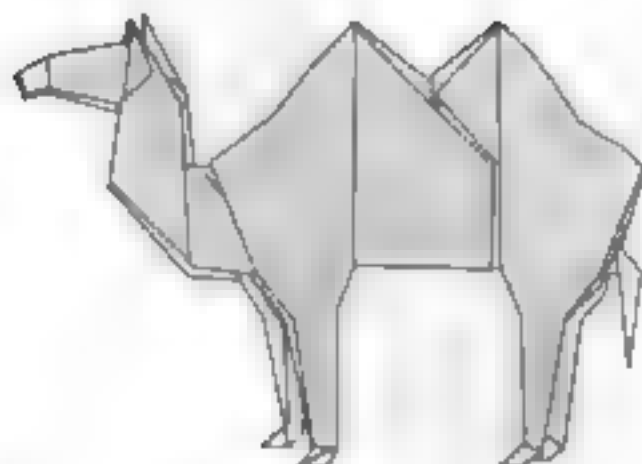
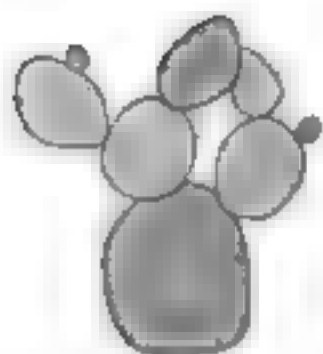


- 1 Reverse folds
- 2 Reverse and crimp folds
- 3 Reverse-fold
- 4 Bend the front legs Repeat behind

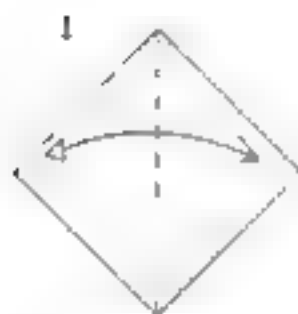


Lion

# Camel



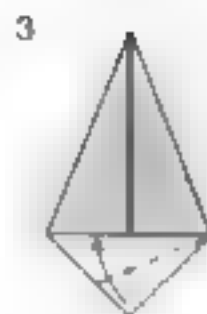
The cat and bear used book fold symmetry. The camel uses diagonal symmetry. The fold in step 7 gives the camel's proportion (length of body to legs and neck). There is an interesting sequence of folds at steps 2 to 24 to produce the humps.



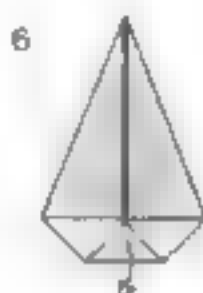
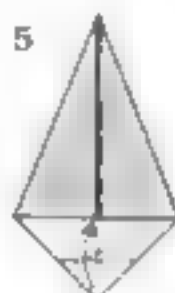
Fold and unfold



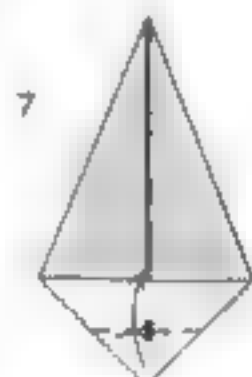
Kite fold



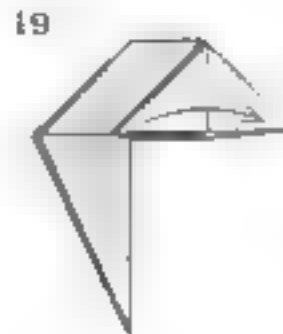
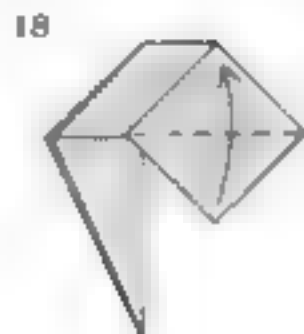
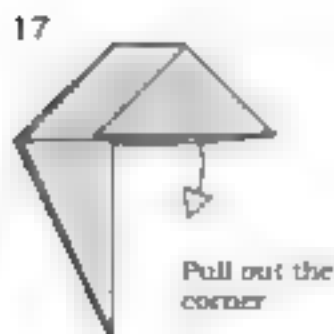
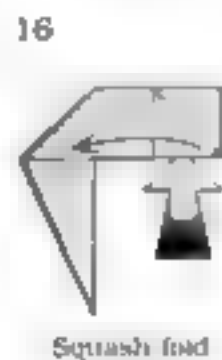
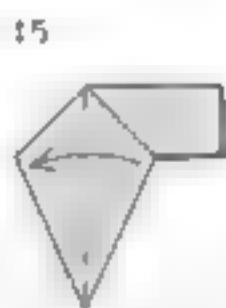
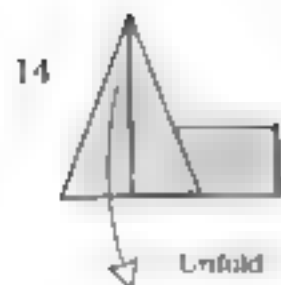
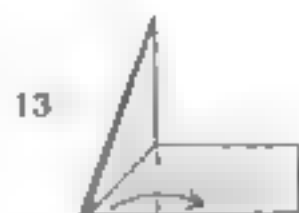
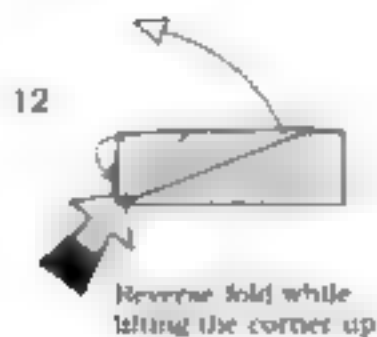
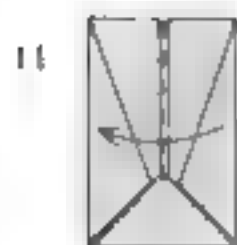
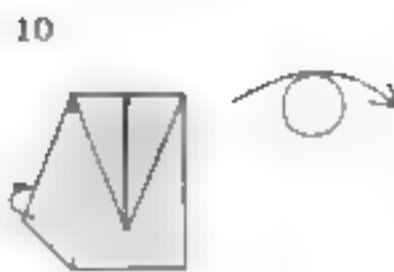
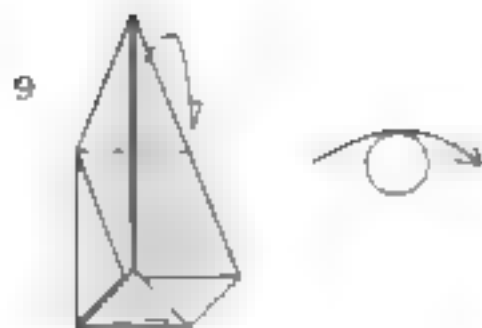
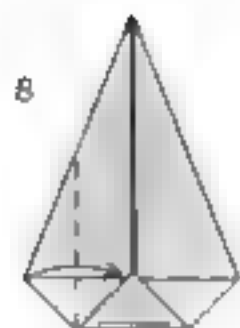
L fold



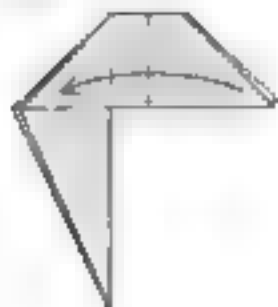
Unfold



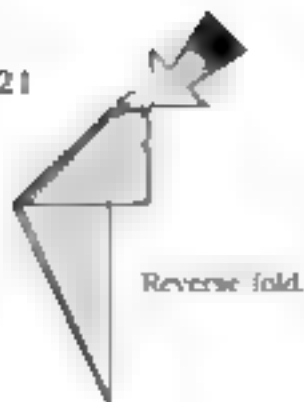
Fold up between the dots



20

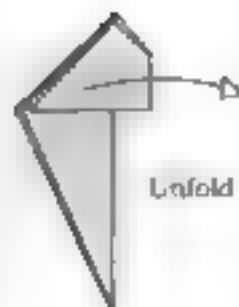


21



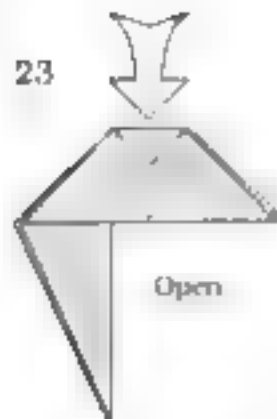
Reverse fold.

22



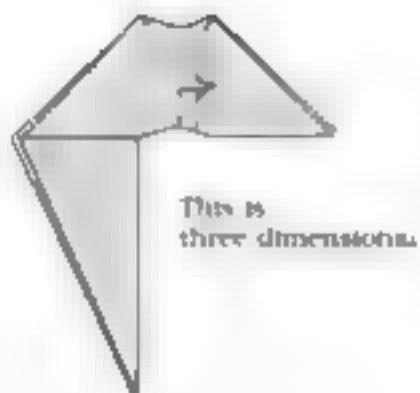
Unfold

23

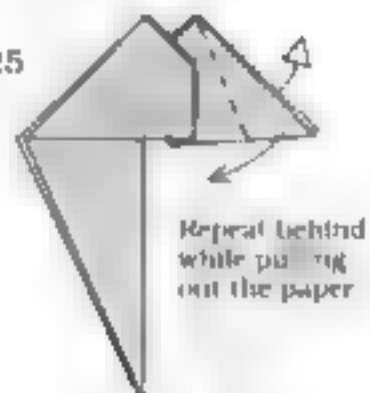


Open

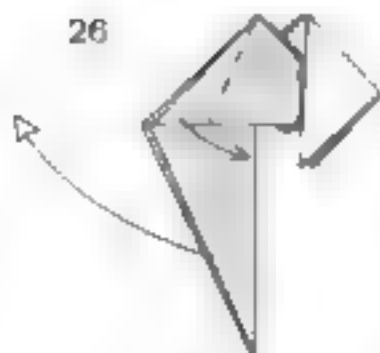
24

This is  
three dimensional.

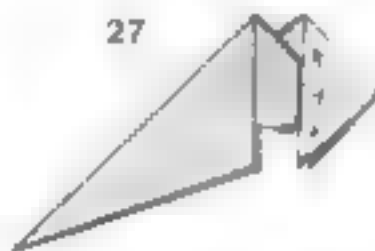
25

Repeat behind  
while pulling  
out the paper

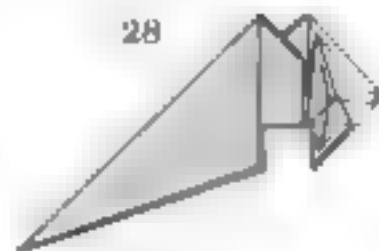
26

Repeat behind  
while pulling  
out the paper

27

Crease lightly along  
the valley fold line

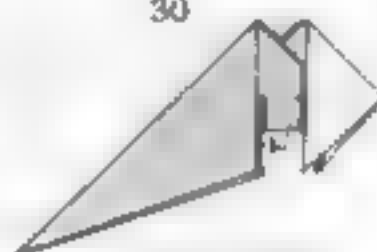
28



29

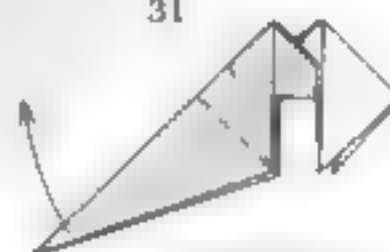
Repeat steps 27-28 on  
the three other legs

30



Repeat behind

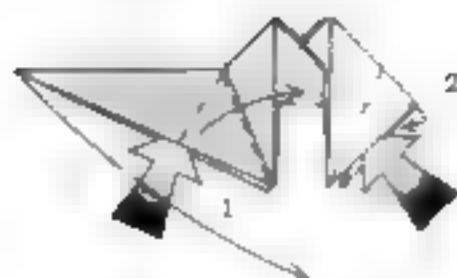
31



Crimp-fold.

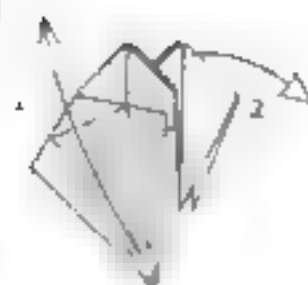


32



- 1 Squash fold
- 2 Reverse fold

33



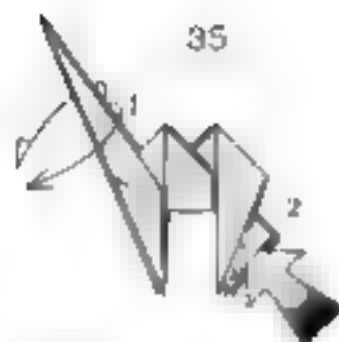
- 1 Petiole fold
- 2 Pull out

34



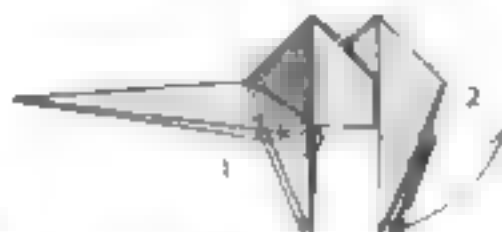
- 1 Mountain fold
- 2 Reverse fold

35



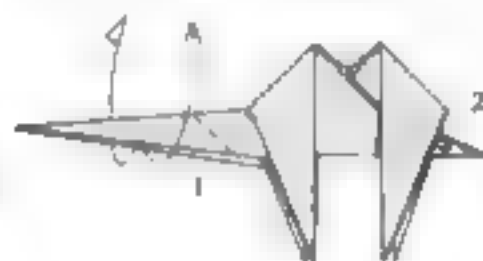
- 1 Outside reverse fold
- 2 Reverse-fold. Repeat behind

36



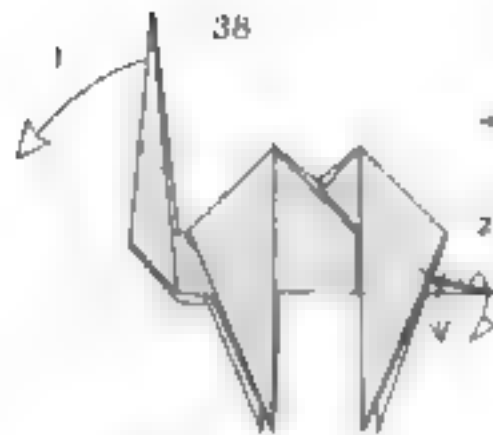
- 1 Tuck inside  
Repeat behind
- 2 Crimp fold

37



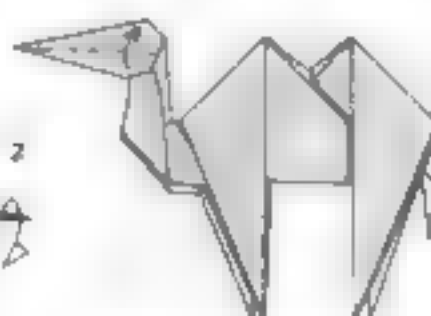
- 1 Outside-reverse fold
- 2 Thin the tail. Repeat behind

38



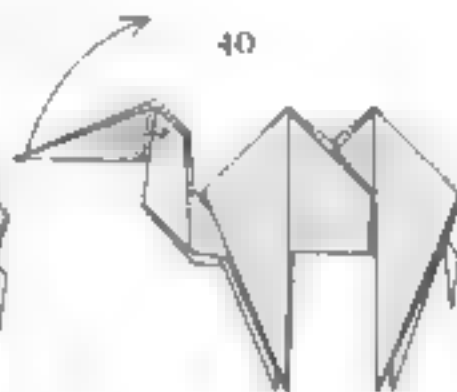
- 1 Open the head
- 2 Outside reverse fold

39



The head is three-dimensional

40



Squash fold

41

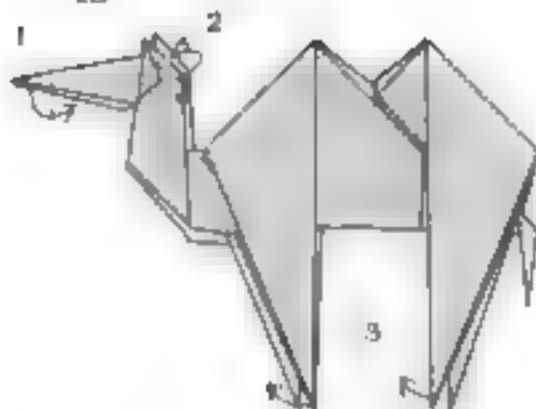


42



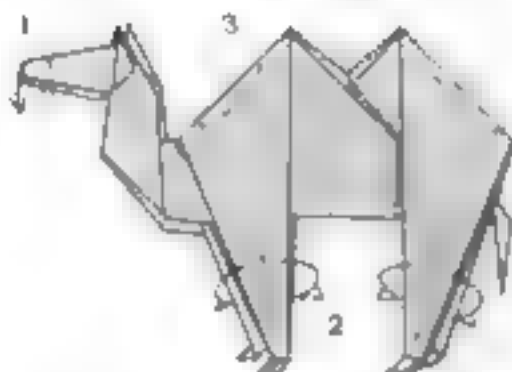
Outside reverse fold

43



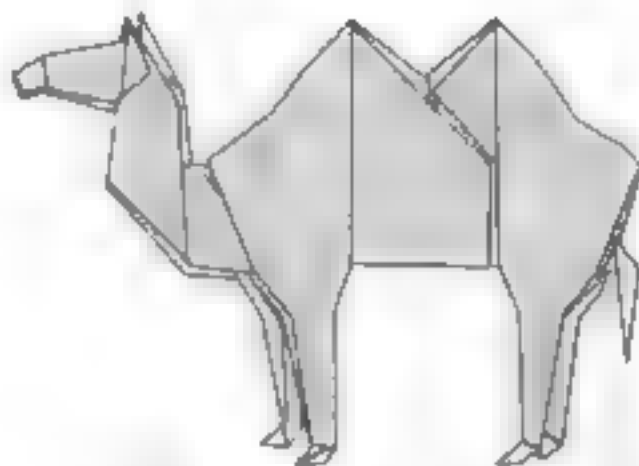
- 1 Reverse fold
- 2 Repeat behind
- 3 Spread to form hump  
Repeat behind.

44



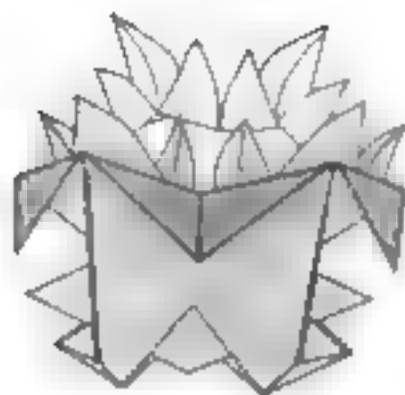
- 1 Crimp-fold.
- 2 Thin and shape the legs  
Repeat behind
- 3 Shape the body

45

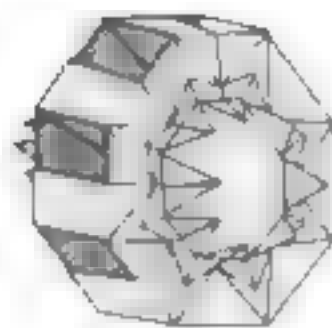


Camel

# Chapter 3—Advanced



*Fred Rohm's Impossible Vase*



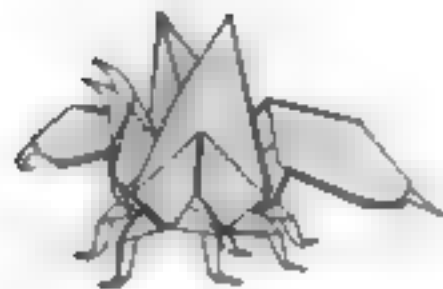
*Fred Rohm's Water Wheel*

You are now ready to fold advanced models. These have more folds including many difficult steps. Fold slowly and accurately. It might be easier to use larger paper, such as 17 inch squares.

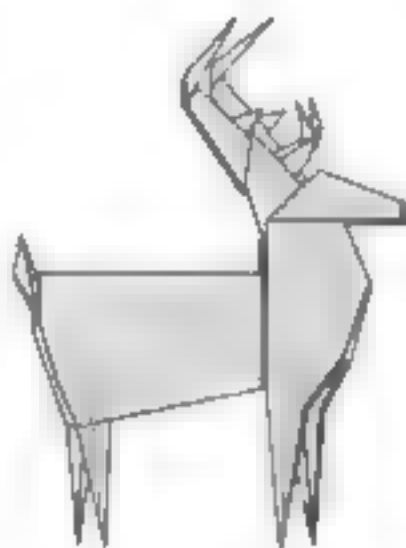
Two of Fred Rohm's models are shown—his Impossible Vase and Water Wheel. They make for very satisfying three-dimensional folding. You can tell by the folding methods that there must be many ways to fold these.

Then come some of my models. The Deer is from the waterbomb base. The front legs come from the center of the paper allowing for more paper in the antlers. There is a similarity between the Elephant and the Pig in chapter 2, but we make extra folds on the Elephant to get paper that becomes the trunk. The Bee is from the double-align bird base to give it all its points.

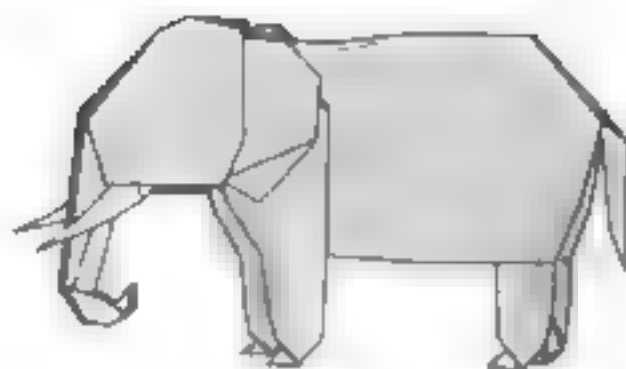
Being able to fold these advanced models is a sign of mastery with origami.



Deer

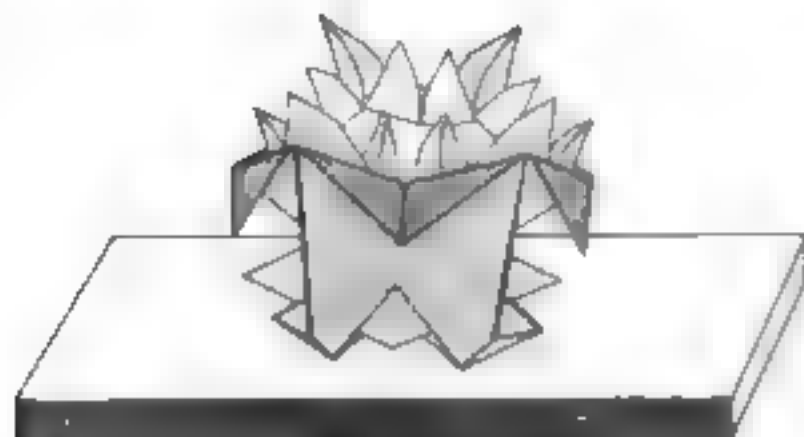


Deer

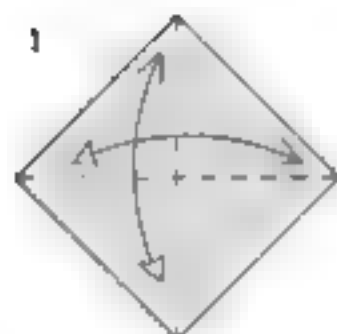


Elephant

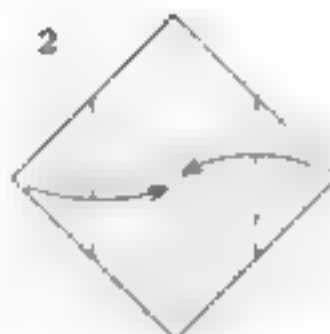
# Fred Rohm's Impossible Vase



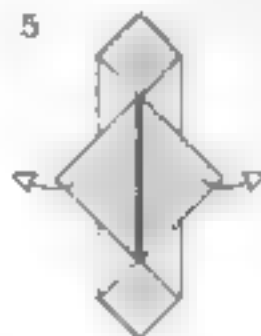
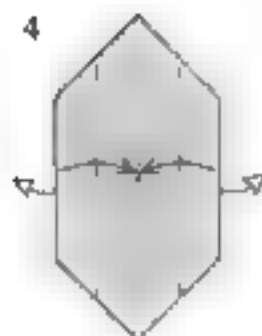
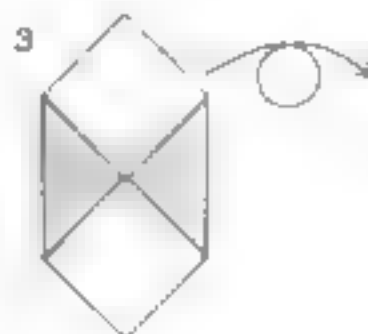
Fred Rohm created this vase as a challenge with folder/creator Neal Elias. The challenge was to come up with as many points as possible. Though not impossible to fold, it was titled the impossible vase because it had more points than previously thought possible.



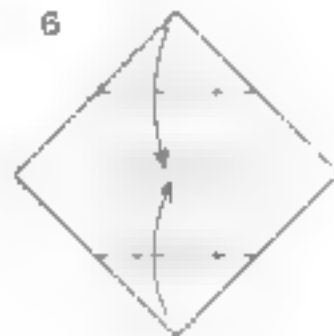
1  
Fold and unfold  
along the diagonals



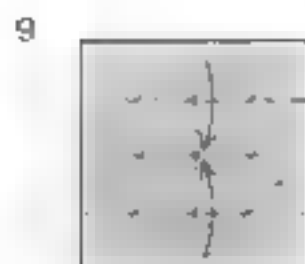
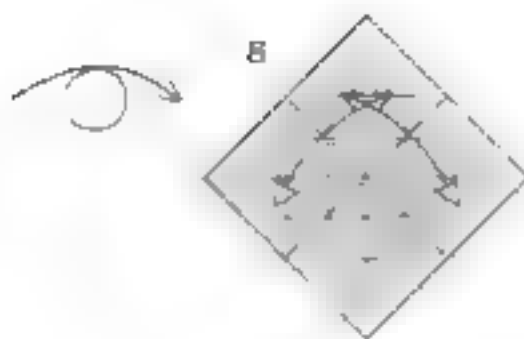
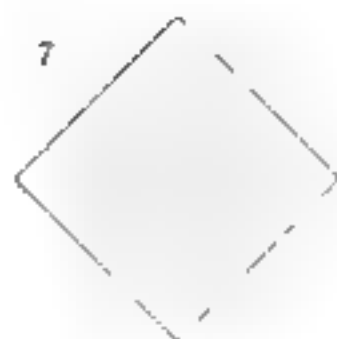
2  
Fold two corners  
to the center



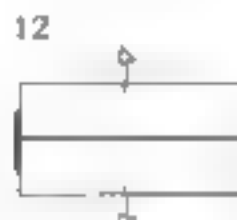
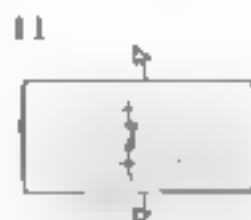
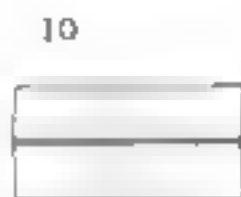
5  
Unfold



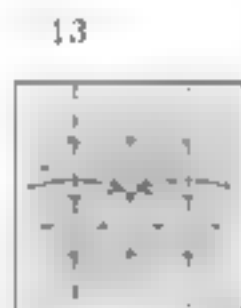
6  
Repeat steps 2-5



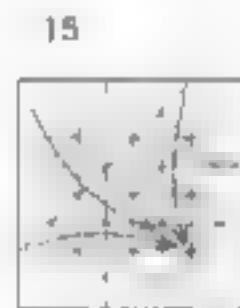
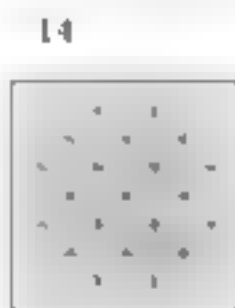
Fold and unfold



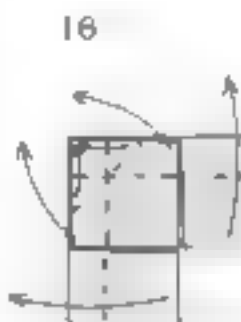
Unfold



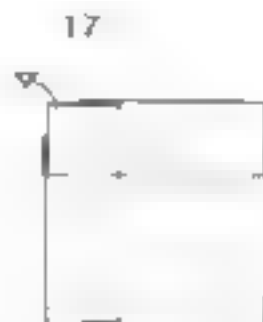
Repeat steps 9-12 on the other corner.



This is similar to the preliminary fold



This is also similar to the preliminary fold

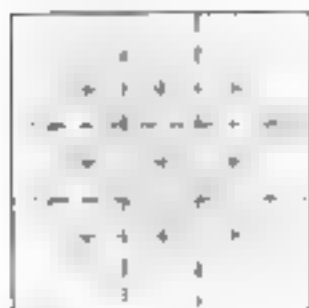


Unfold



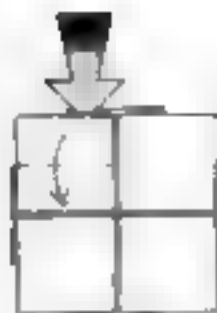
Repeat step 15-17 on the three other sides

19



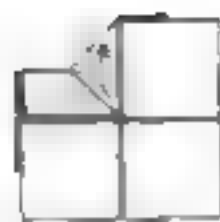
Collapse along  
the creases

20

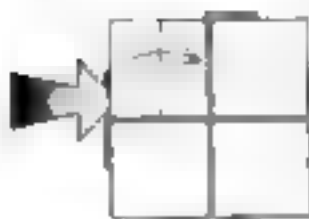


Squash fold

21



22



Squash fold

23

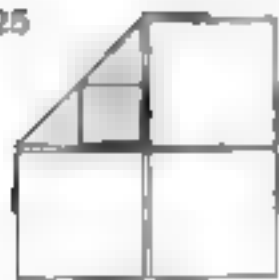


24



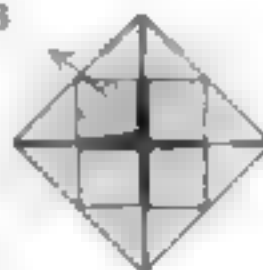
This is similar to the  
preliminary fold

25



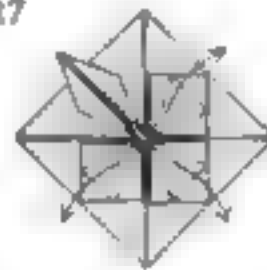
Repeat steps 20-24 on  
the three other sides

26



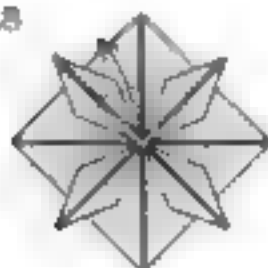
Petal fold

27

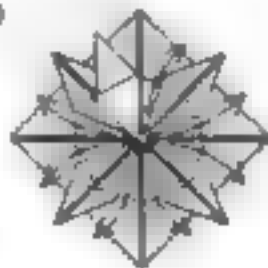


Three more  
petal folds

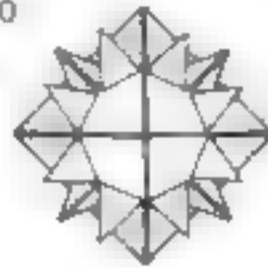
28



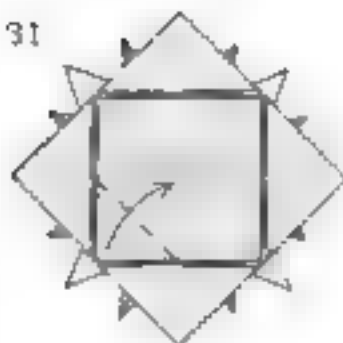
29



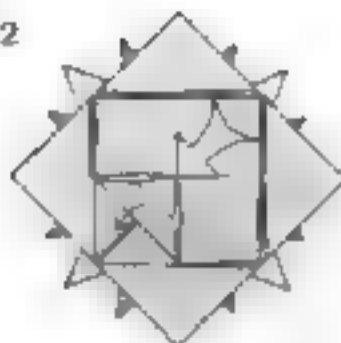
30



31

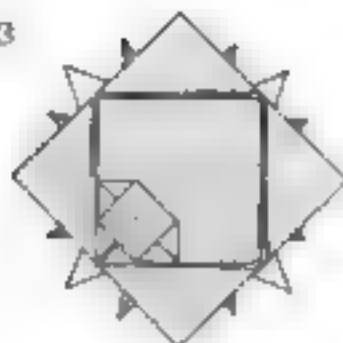


32



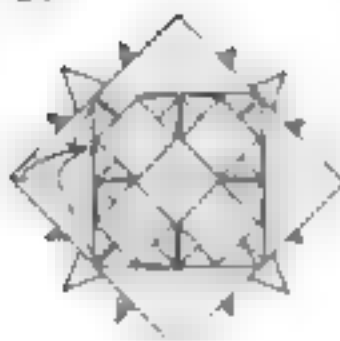
Spread squash fold

33



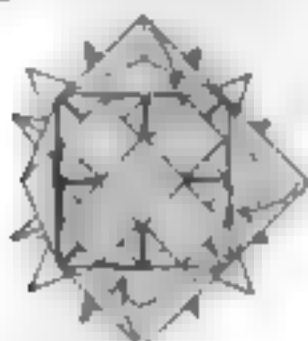
Repeat steps 31-32 on the three other sides

34



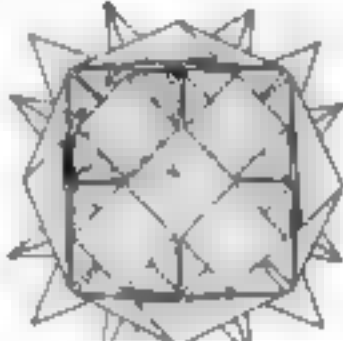
Rabbit ear

35



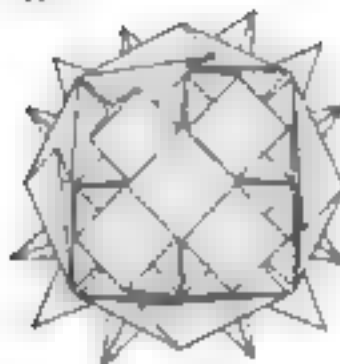
Rabbit ear on the three other sides

36



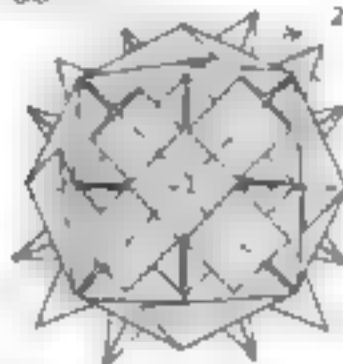
Fold the corners with the dots towards each other. This will become a cube and the model will be three dimensional.

37



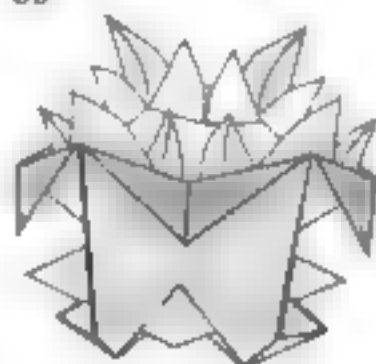
This is three dimensional. Continue step 36 on the three other sides

38



This is three dimensional.  
1. Shape the vase so it will stand but keep the base flat.  
2. Curl the flaps all around.

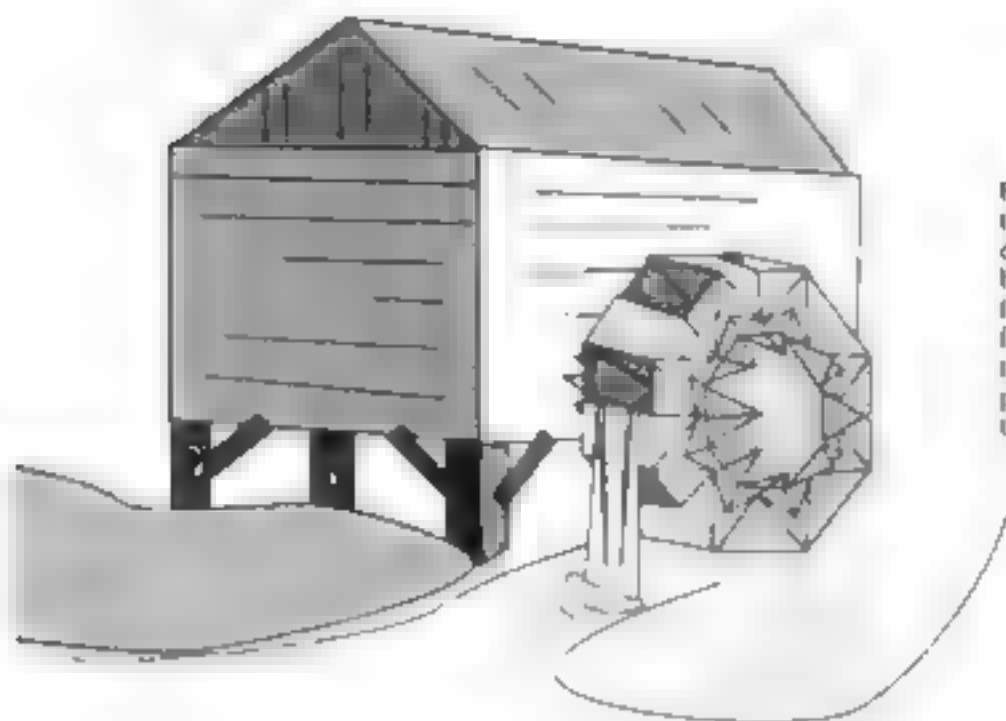
39



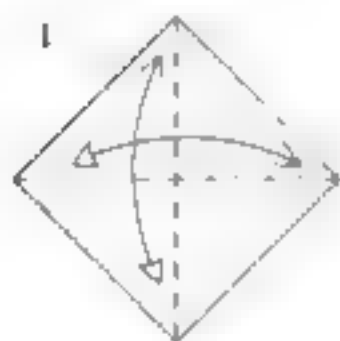
Fred Rohm's Impossible Vase



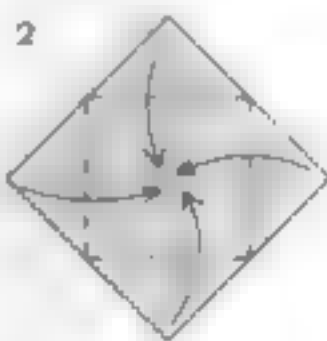
# Fred Rohm's Water Wheel



Fred Rohm designed this ingenious three dimensional model to be symmetrical on the front and back. The folding method shown is just one of several possible ways to obtain the same result.



1  
Fold and unfold  
along the diagonals



2  
Fold the corners  
to the center



3  
Fold and unfold  
along the diagonals



4  
Return to the  
hurry fold



5  
Repeat steps 5-6

8

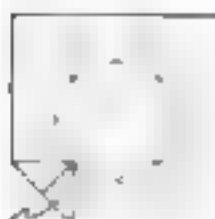


Repeat on the other side.

9

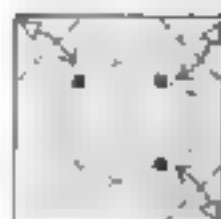


10



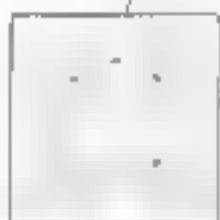
Unfold

11



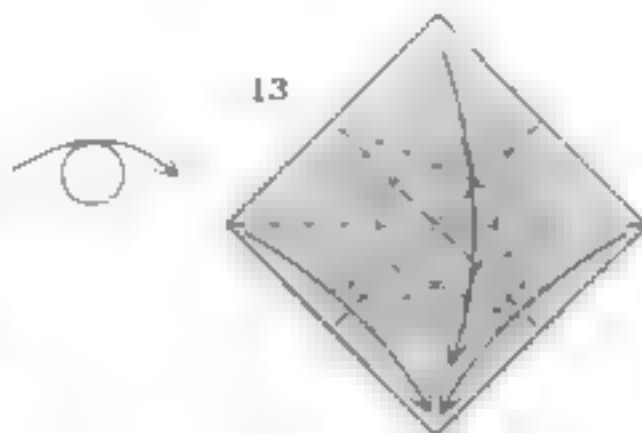
Fold and unfold.

12



Unfold everything

13

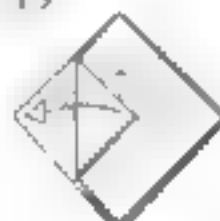


Make a preliminary fold

14

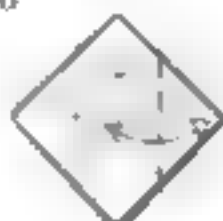


15



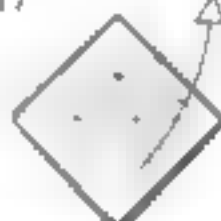
Unfold

16



Repeat on the right and behind

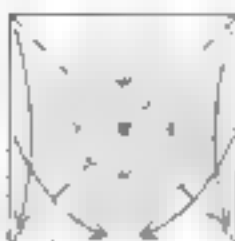
17



Unfold everything



18



Make a waterbomb base

19



Fold and unfold

20



Repeat on the right and behind

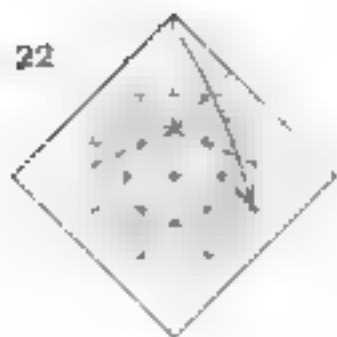
21



Unfold everything

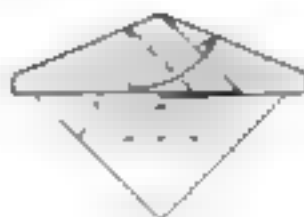


22



Rabbit ear

23



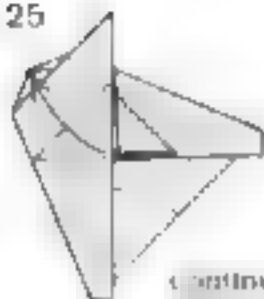
Squash fold

24

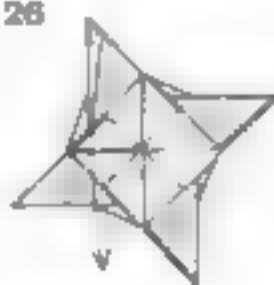


Squash fold

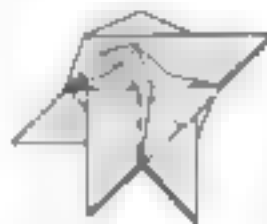
25

Continue the squash  
fold all around

26

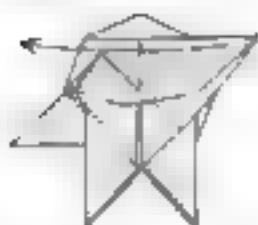


27



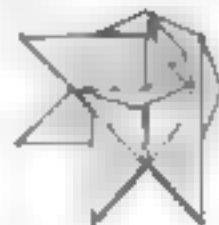
A three-dimensional step

28

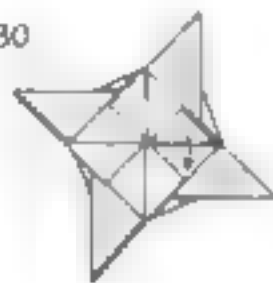


A three dimensional step

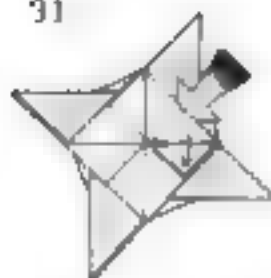
29

A three dimensional step  
Continue this process all  
around

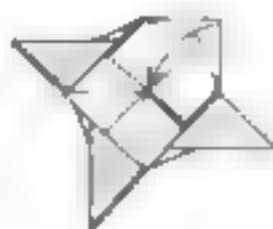
30



31

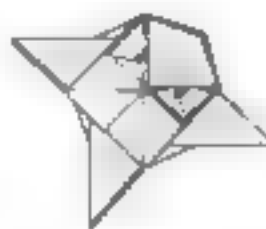


32



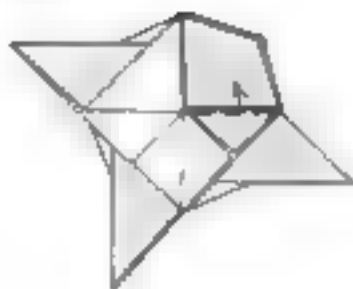
A three dimensional step

33

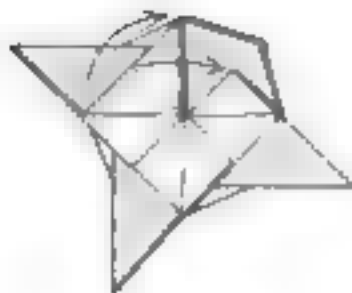


Tuck inside

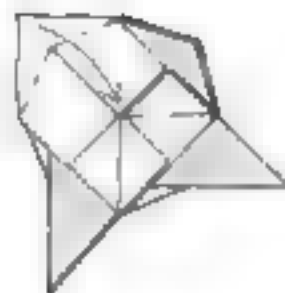
34



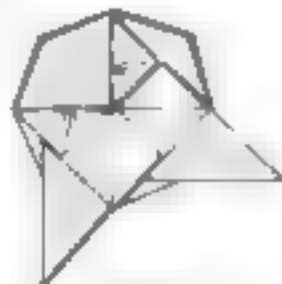
35



36

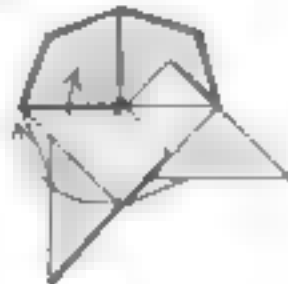


37



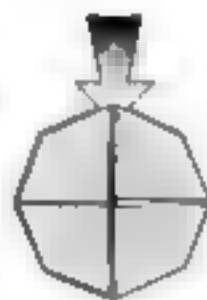
Tuck inside.

38



Repeat steps 35-37 on the two remaining sides.

39



Reverse fold on inside corner.

40



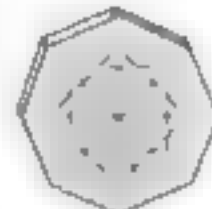
Reverse fold on the other seven sides.

41



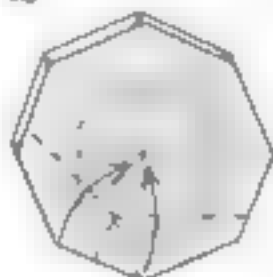
Fold and unfold.

42



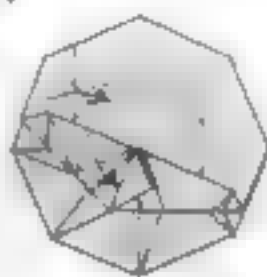
Fold and unfold on the other seven sides.

43



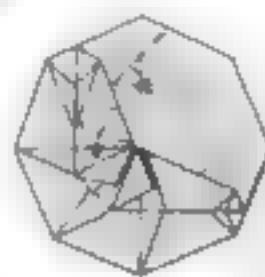
Rabbit ear.

44



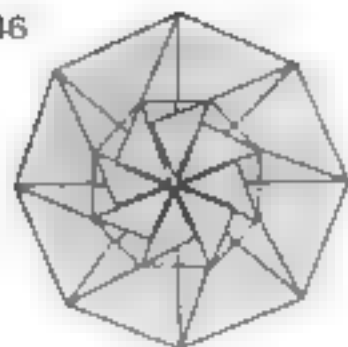
Squash-fold.

45



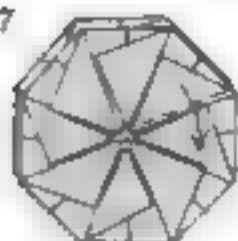
Continue squash-folding all around.

46

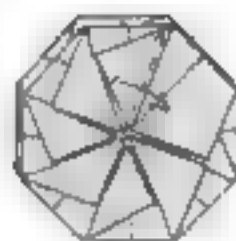


Repeat steps  
44-45 behind

47

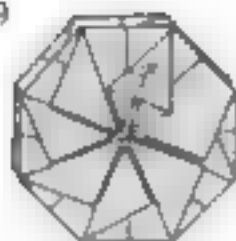


48



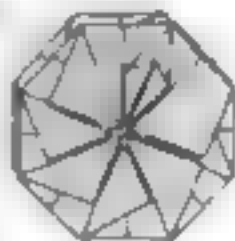
Squash fold

49



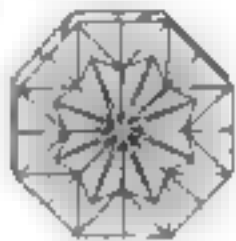
Petal fold

50



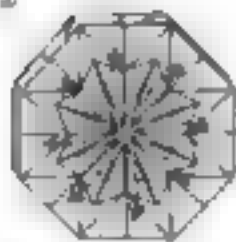
Repeat steps 48-49 on  
the seven other sides

51



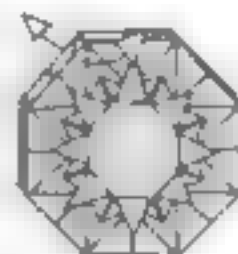
Repeat steps  
47-48 behind

52



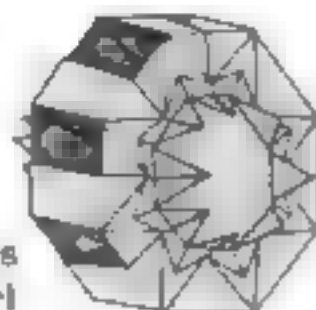
Fold these corners out  
Repeat behind

53



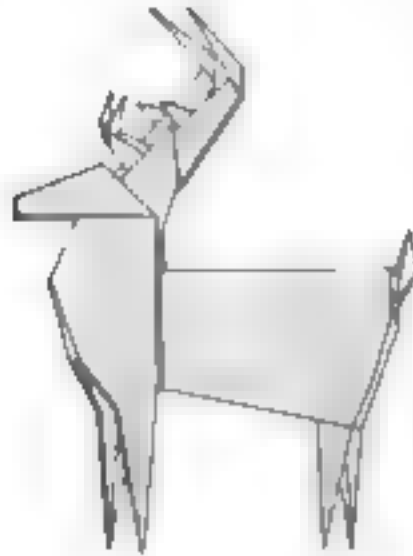
Separate the front and  
back while creasing the  
eight middle edges

54

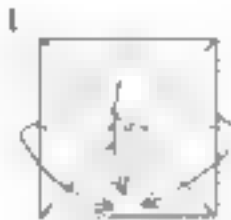


Fred Rohm's  
Water Wheel

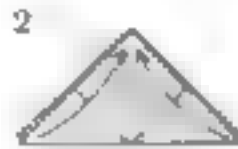
# Deer



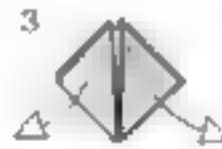
The deer begins with the waterbomb base and a stick. Two corners form the antlers and the front legs come from the center of the paper.



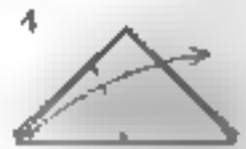
Begin with the waterbomb base



Repeat behind



Unfold. Repeat behind



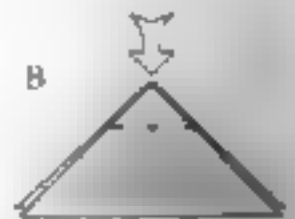
Unfold



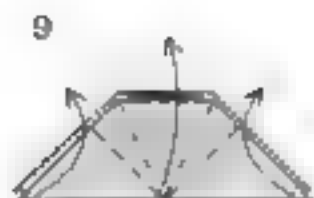
Repeat steps 4-5 on the right and behind



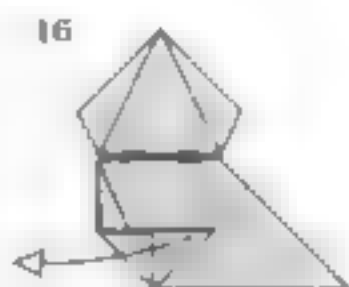
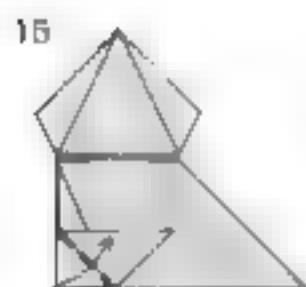
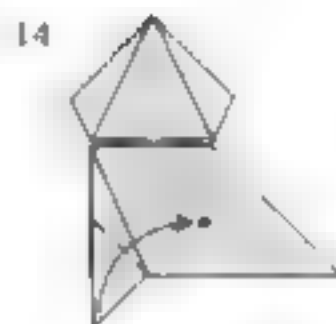
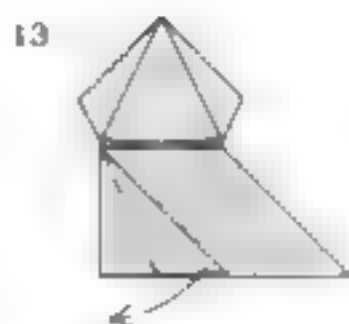
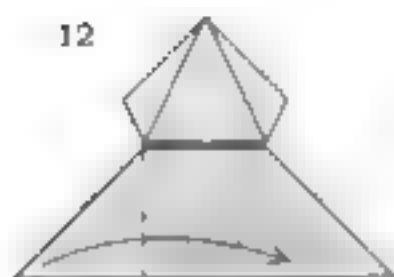
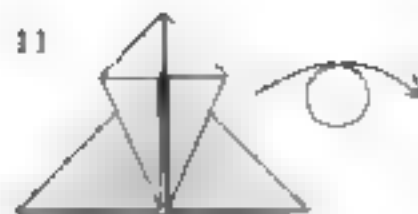
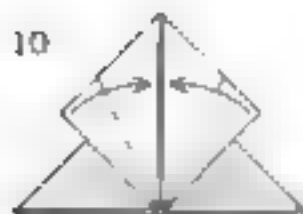
Fold down and unfold



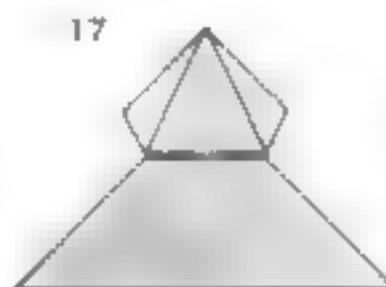
Stick



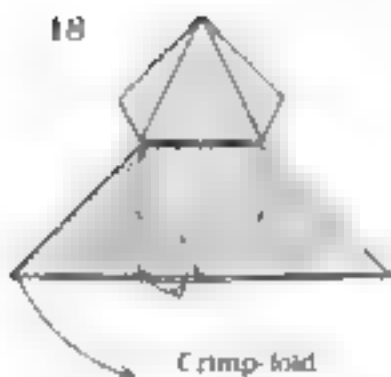
This is similar  
to a petal fold



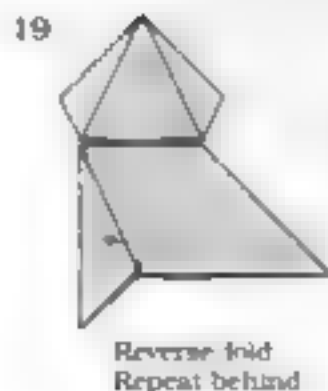
Unfold



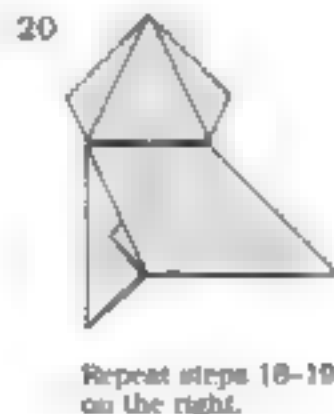
Repeat steps 12-16  
on the right



Crimp fold

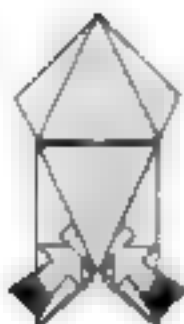


Reverse fold  
Repeat behind



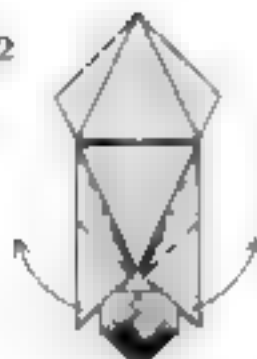
Repeat steps 18-19  
on the right

21



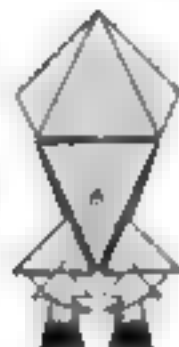
Reverse folds  
Repeat behind

22



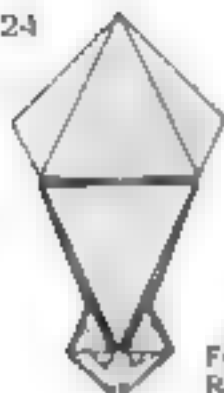
Crimp folds

23



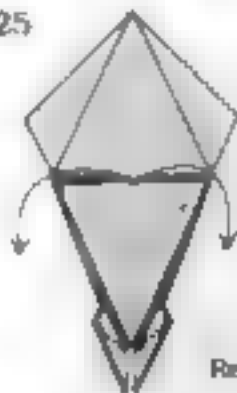
Reverse folds

24



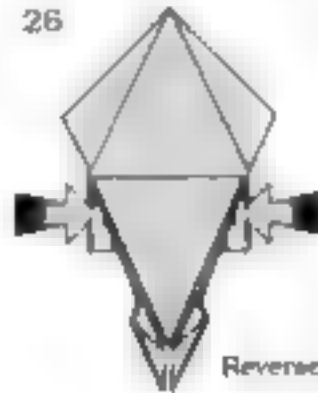
Fold inside  
Repeat behind

25



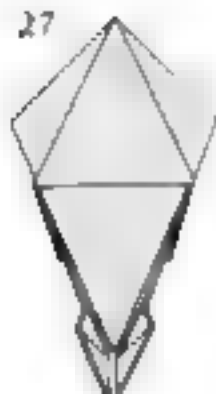
Reverse folds

26



Reverse folds

27

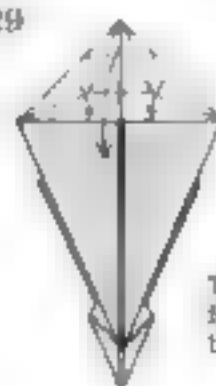


28



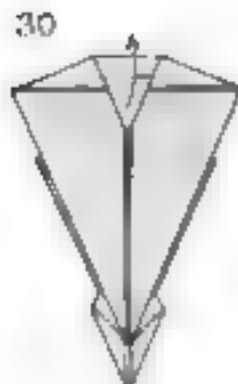
Fold and  
unfold

29



This is similar to the  
fold in the stretched  
bird base

30



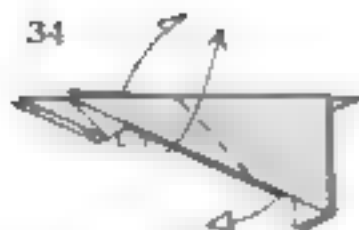
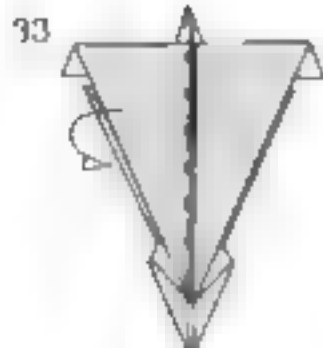
31



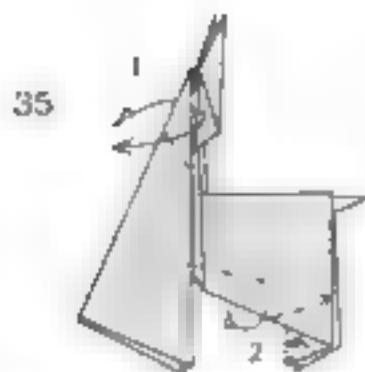
32



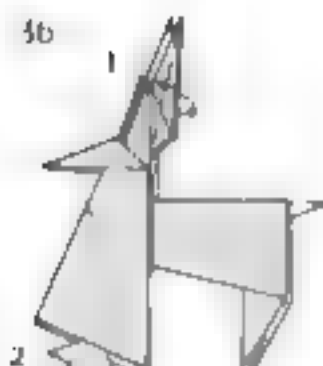




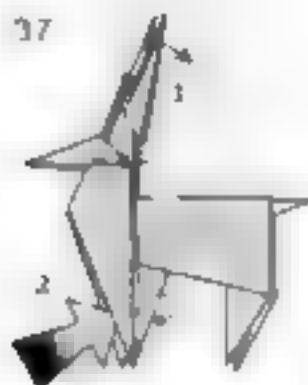
Outside-reverse fold



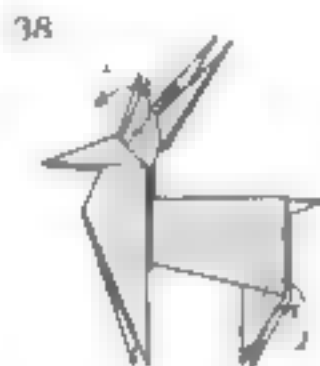
- 1 Outside-reverse fold
- 2 Fold the legs to half  
while thinning the body  
Repeat behind



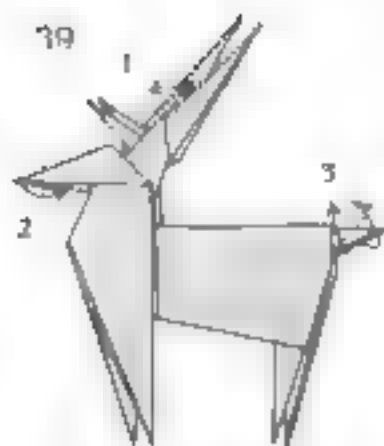
- 1 Repeat behind
- 2 Reverse fold



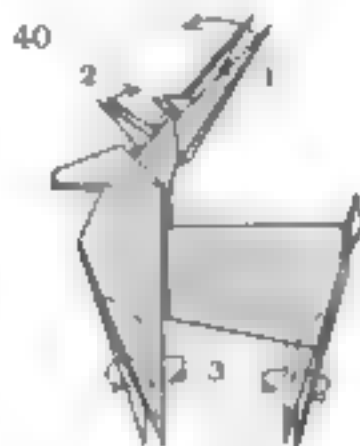
- 1 Crimp-fold.
- 2 Reverse fold.



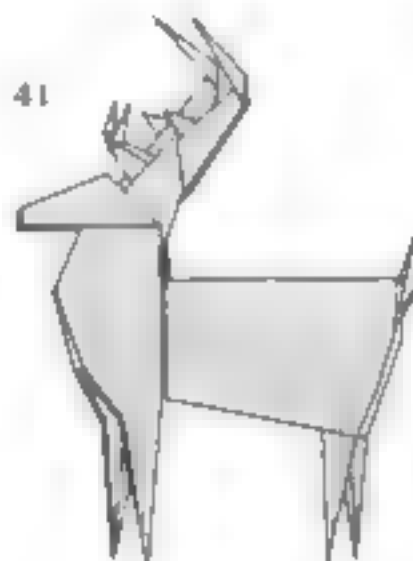
- 1 Double rabbit-ear
- 2 Tuck inside  
Repeat behind



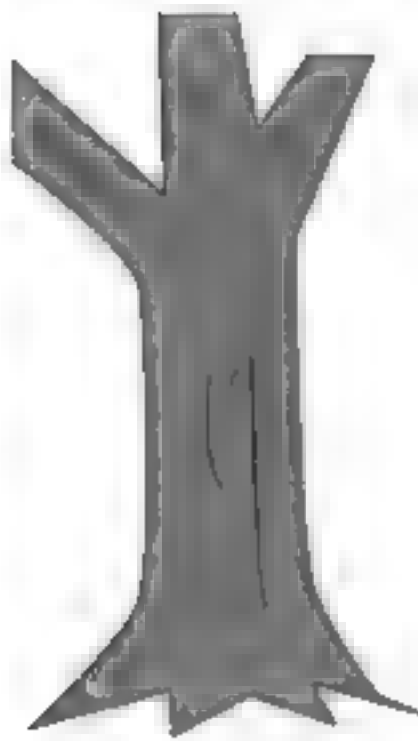
- 1 Fold only one horn down  
Repeat behind
- 2 Reverse fold
- 3 Outside reverse-fold



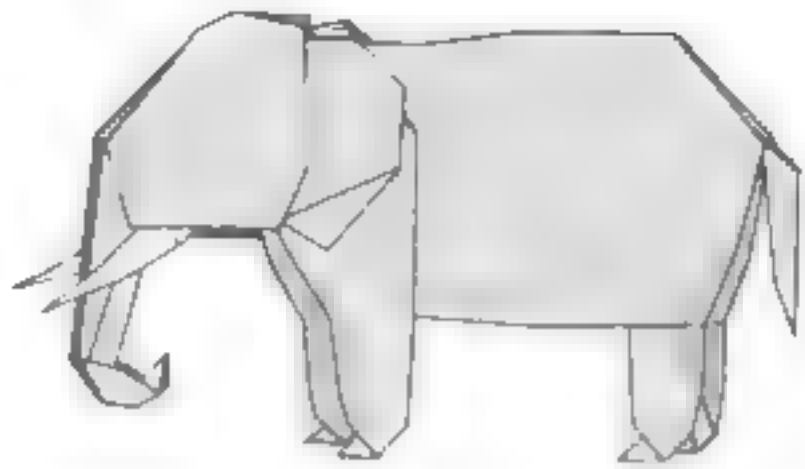
- 1 Outside reverse fold
- 2 Reverse fold
- 3 Thin the legs  
Repeat behind



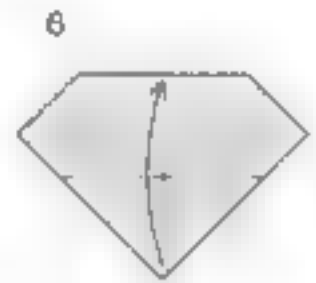
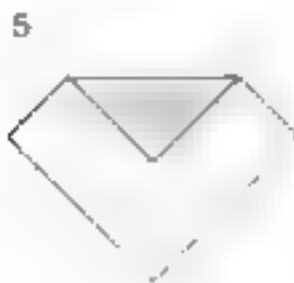
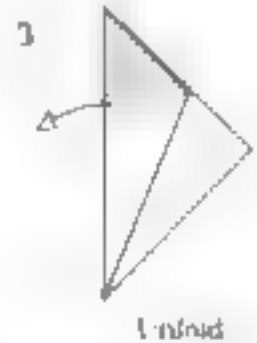
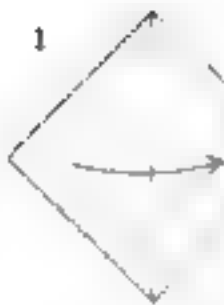
Deer

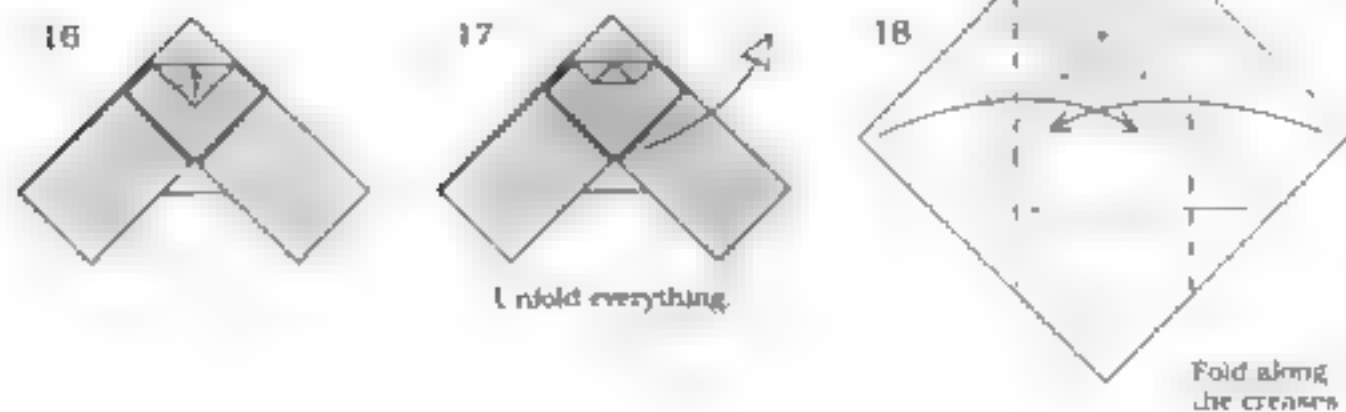
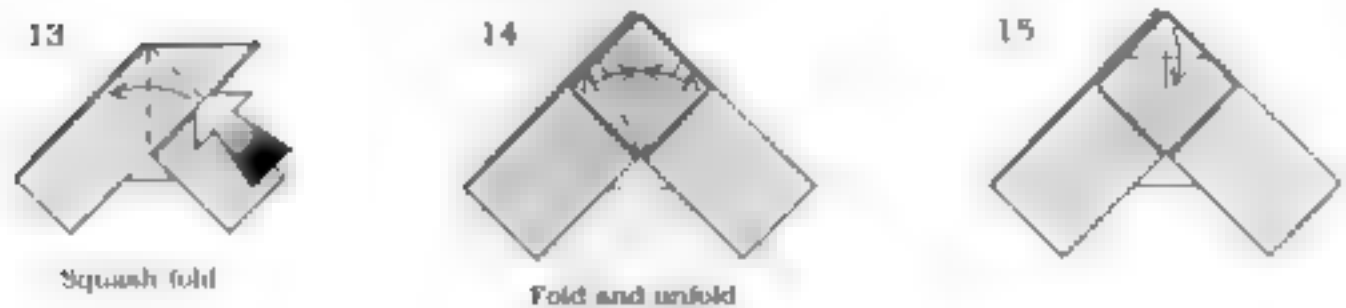
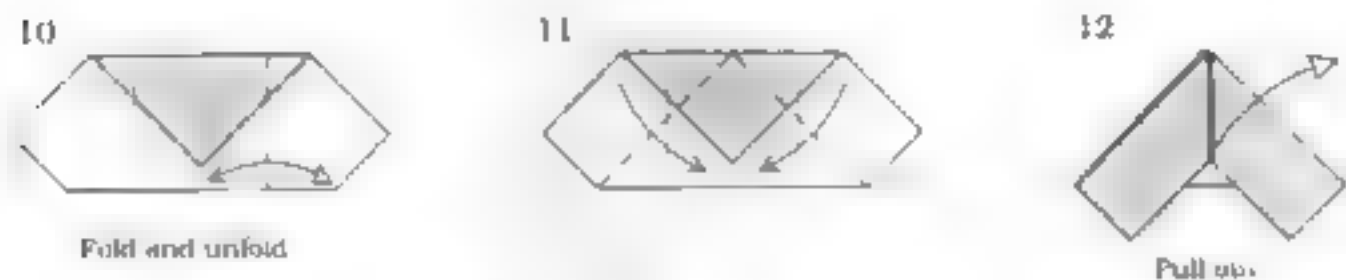
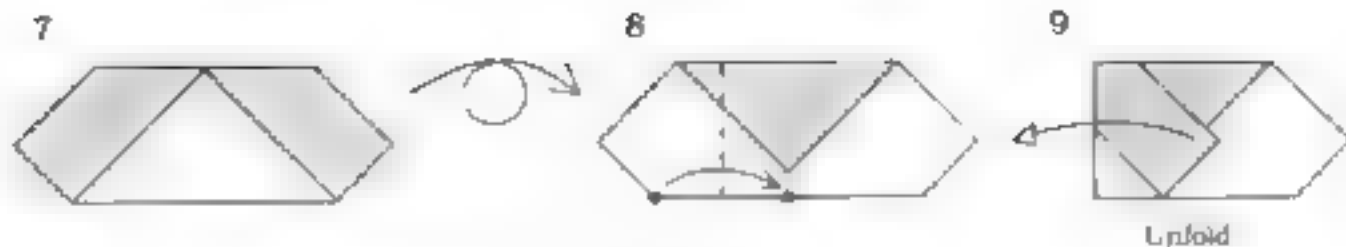


# Elephant



Elephants are fun to fold and fun to create. I have probably created more elephants than any other animal. This model is more challenging than other models in the book because it uses where I like it uses a style similar to the pig.





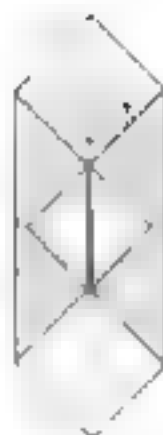
19



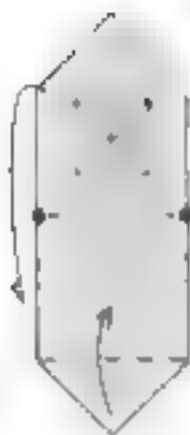
20



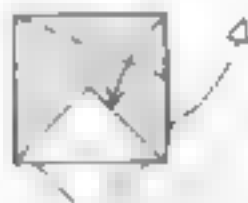
21



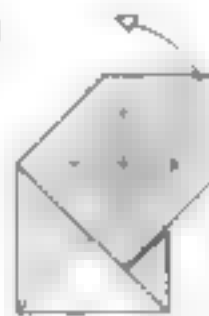
22



23

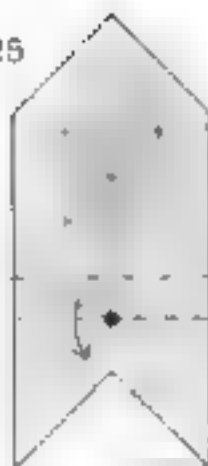


24

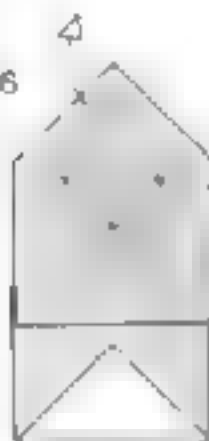


Unfold

25



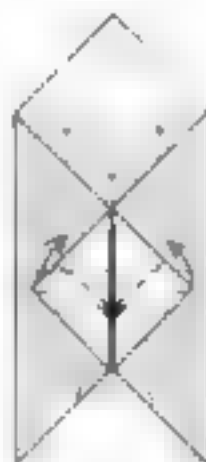
26



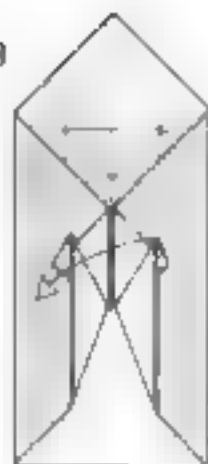
Unfold



27

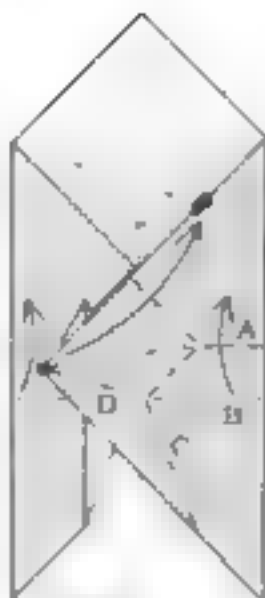
Fold up so the edges  
become vertical

28



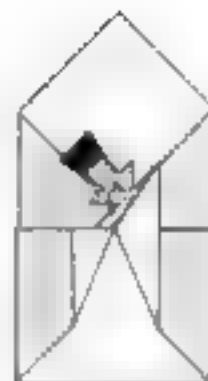
Note the hold.  
vertical lines  
1 hold

29



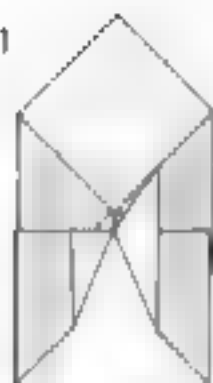
New lines will be formed  
by collapsing along the  
creases — lines A, B, C  
and D already exist

30



Reverse fold

31



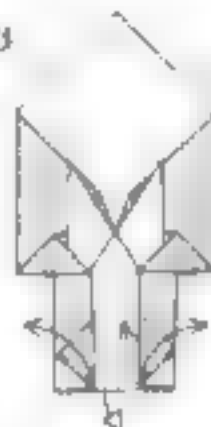
Repeat steps  
29-30 on the left

32

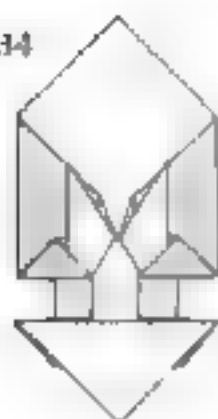


Squash folds

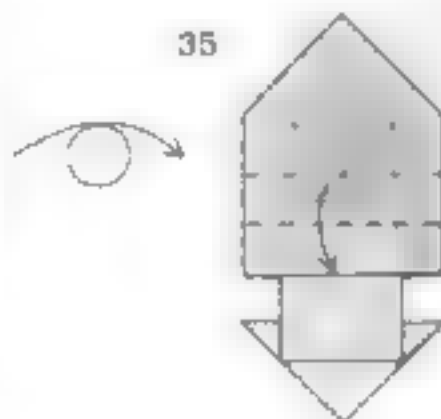
33



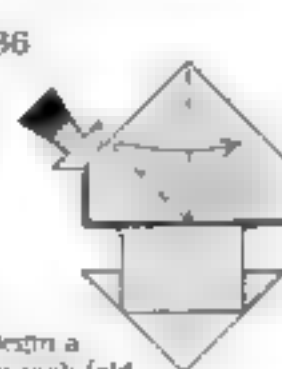
34



35



36



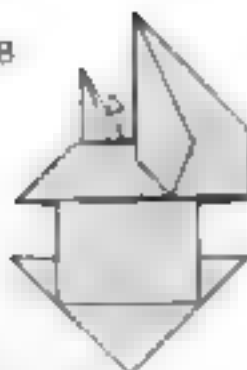
Begin a  
squash fold

37



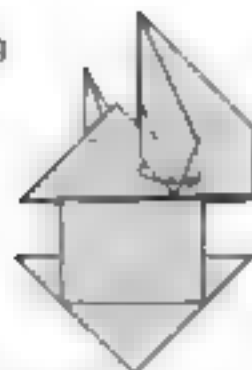
This is a three dimensional  
intermediate step

38



Pull out

39



Pull out

40

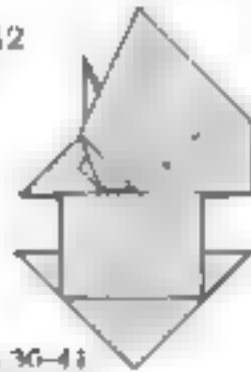


Reverse-fold

41

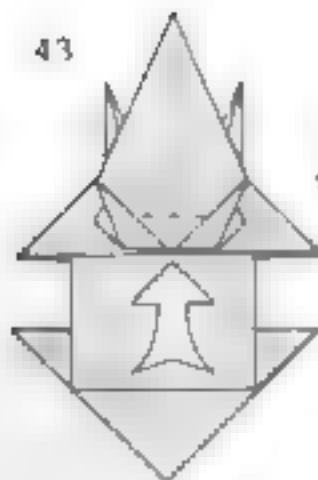


42



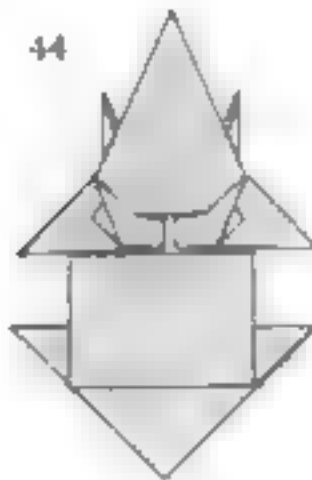
Repeat steps 36-41  
on the right

43

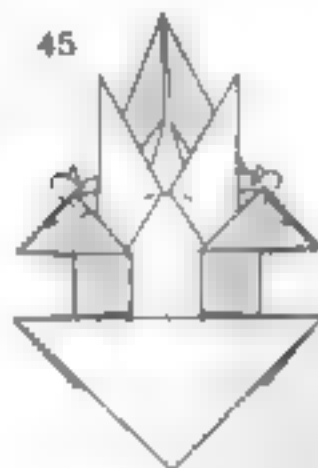


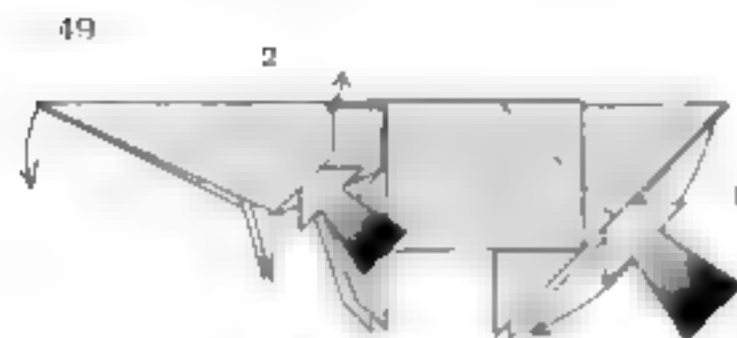
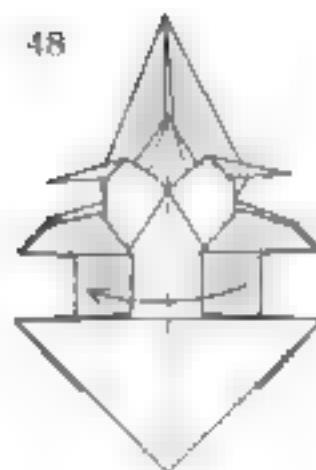
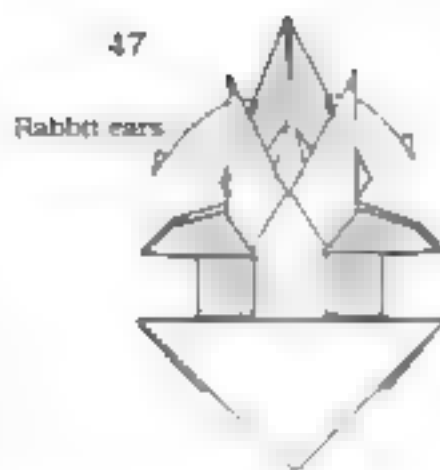
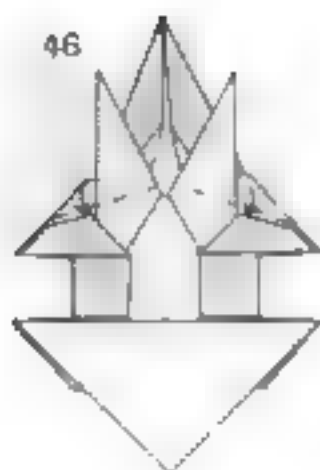
Sink

44

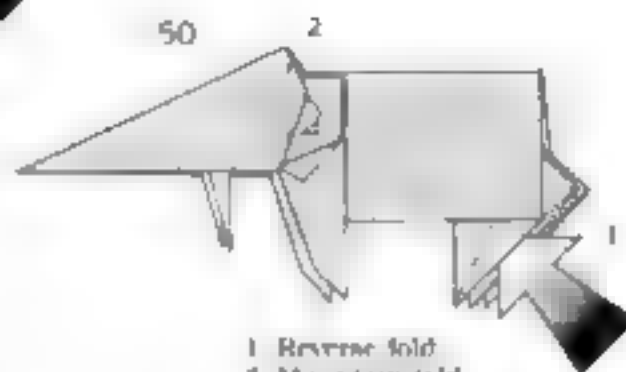


45

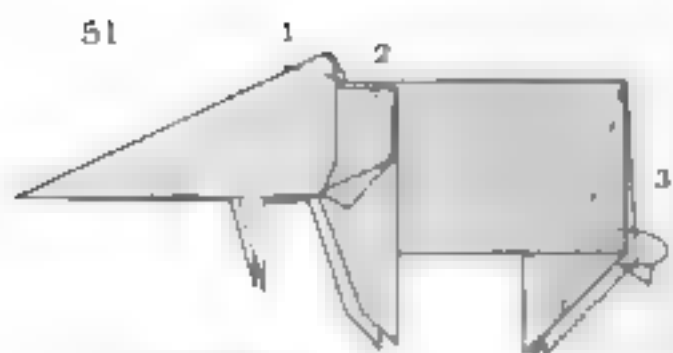




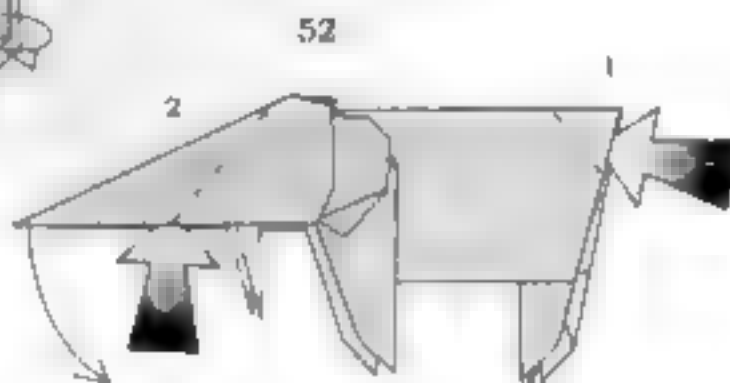
- 1 Reverse fold
- 2 Crimp fold



- 1 Reverse fold
- 2 Mountain fold Repeat behind

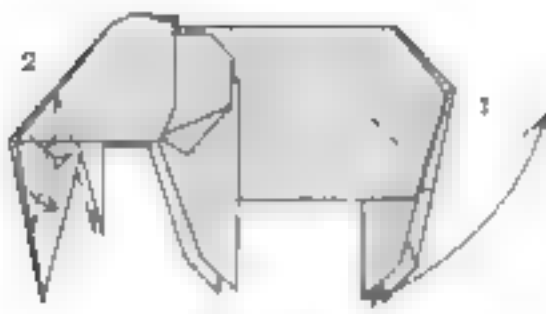


- 1 Reverse fold
- 2 Reverse fold Repeat behind
- 3 Repeat behind



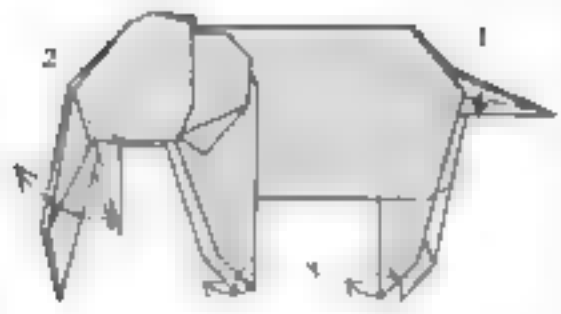
Reverse folds

53



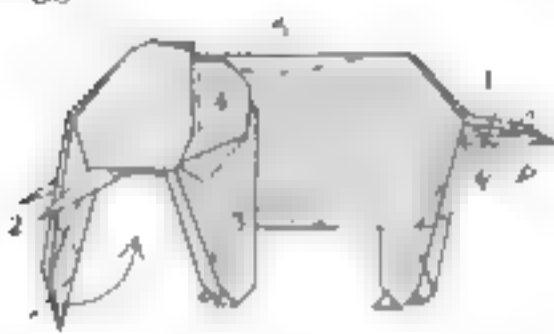
- 1 Crimp fold
  - 2 Thin the trunk
- Repeat behind

54



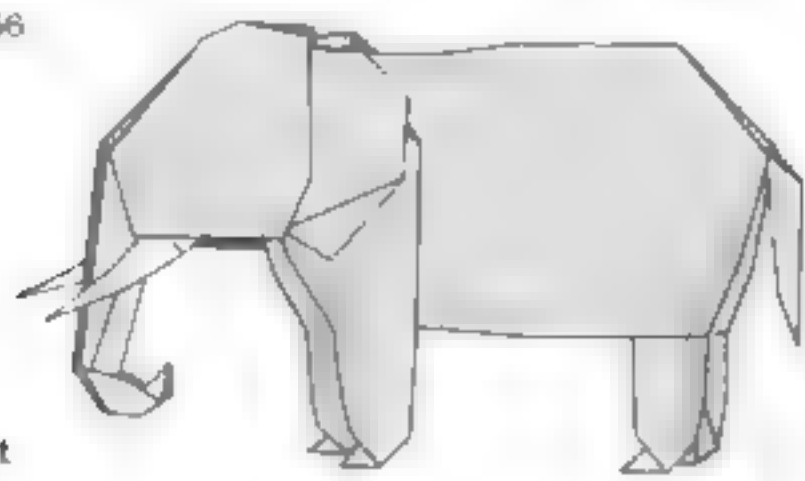
- 1 Reverse fold
  - 2 Crimp fold
  - 3 Reverse and crimp folds
- Repeat behind

55



On side reverse fold the tail reverse fold the trunk and shape the legs ears and back Repeat behind

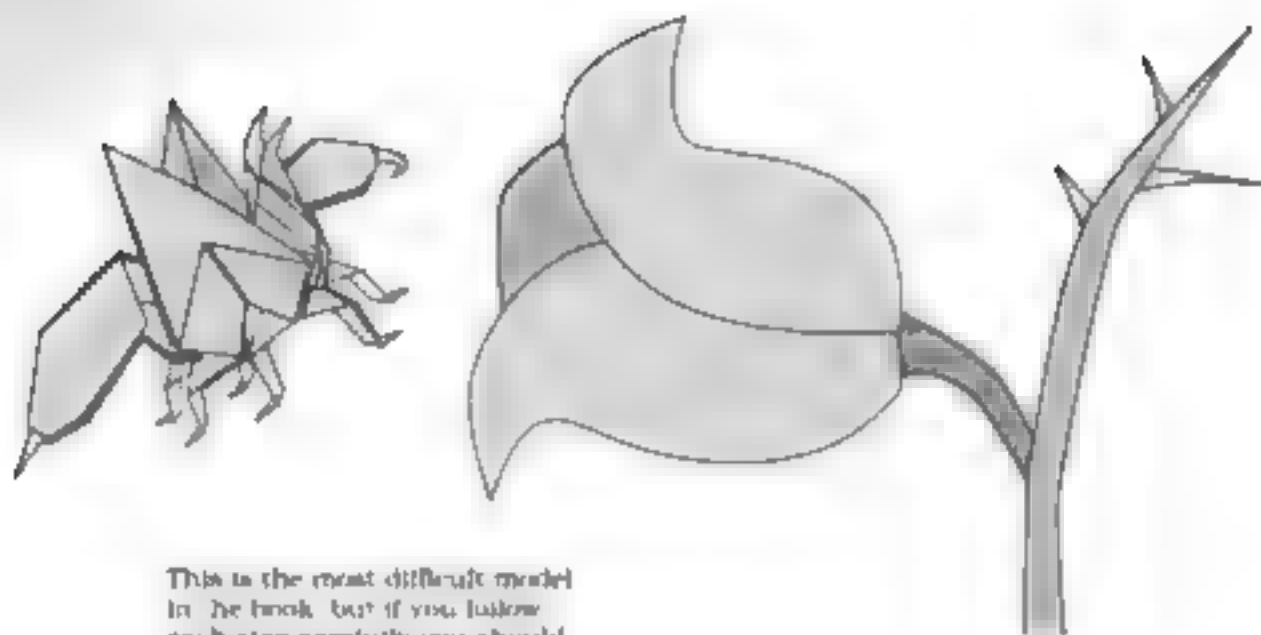
56



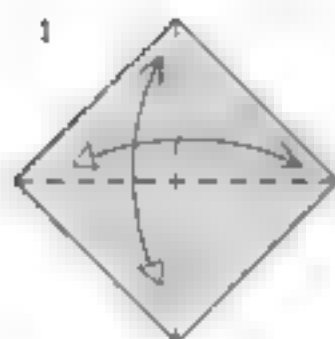
Elephant



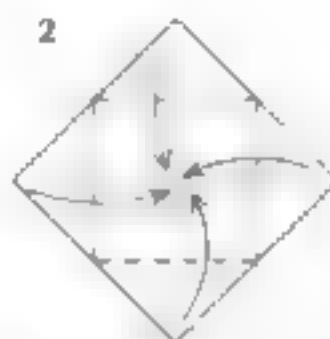
# Bee



This is the most difficult model in the book, but if you follow each step carefully you should be successful. The bee uses the double blintz bend base.



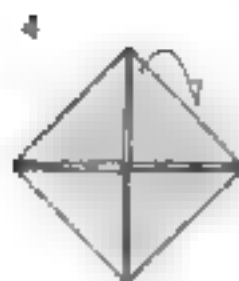
Fold and unfold along the diagonals



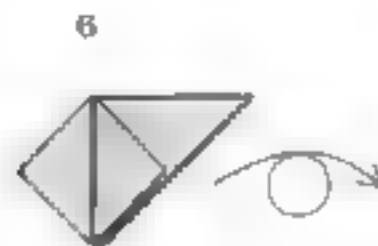
Fold the corners to the center



Blintz again



Squash-fold



7



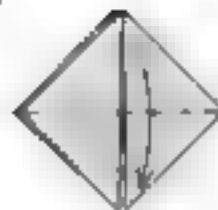
Squash fold

8



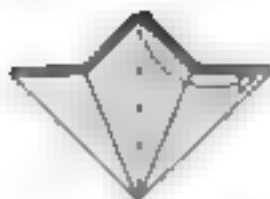
Petal fold while pulling on the corners. Repeat behind. This is the same as steps 6-7 of the canary on page 65.

9



Repeat behind

10



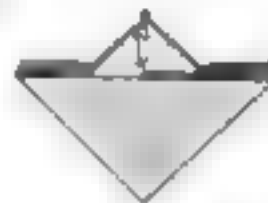
Crack the paper

11



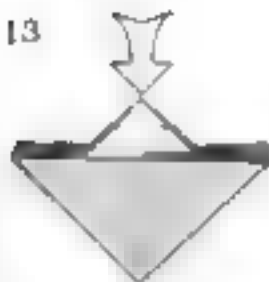
Repeat step 10 on the back and sides.

12



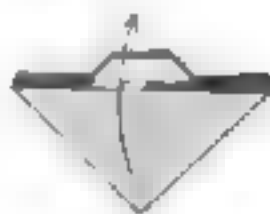
Fold and unfold

13

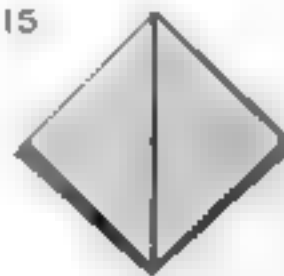


Sink

14

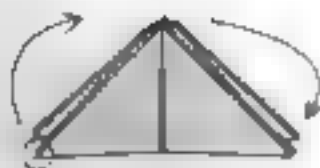


15



Repeat step 4 on the back and sides.

16



Note there is an inner flap in each of the four corners. Rotate.

17



Squash fold

18



Repeat step 17 on the right and behind.

19



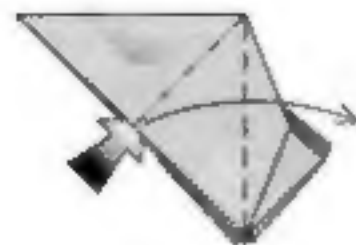
Petal-fold.

20



Pull out the hidden corner.

21



Squash-fold.

22

Repeat steps 19-21  
behind and on the sides.

23



Petal-fold. Repeat behind.

24



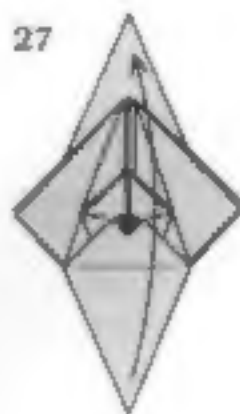
25



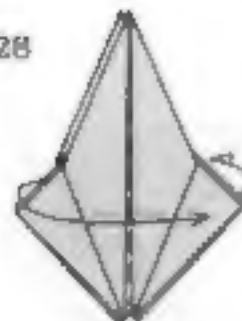
26



27



28



Minor miracle.

29



Squash-fold.

30



Petal-fold.

Repeat behind.



38

Repeat behind.



40

Bee



41

Crimp-fold at the head.  
Outside-reverse-fold the tail.



36

Outside-reverse-fold at the  
head, crimp-fold the tail,  
leg. Repeat behind.



37

Repeat behind.



38

Reverse-fold.



33

Repeat behind.



34

Crimp-fold at the head.  
Reverse-fold the tail.



35

Repeat behind.



30

Squash-fold.  
Repeat behind.



31

Petal-fold.  
Repeat behind.



32

# Afterthoughts

After folding the models shown here there are many ways to continue to enjoy origami. You can look for local origami groups, which are cropping up in many places. Or if you want, you can start one. Libraries are common meeting places.

Another possibility is to join OrigamiUSA. Among its many services, OrigamiUSA holds an annual origami convention where hundreds of folders gather for a few days to learn, share, and meet each other.

For more practice developing the skills you have learned in this book, you might look at the following books:

*Origami Sculptures*—24 models including dogs, horse, bison, panda, walrus from a dollar bill, peacock, geometric shapes, insects.

*Prehistoric Origami*—24 models including tyrannosaurus, spinosaurus, pterodactylus, triceratops, stegosaurus.

*Origami Sea Life*, Robert Lang, co-author—38 creatures including whales, mollusks, fishes, echinoderms, crustaceans.

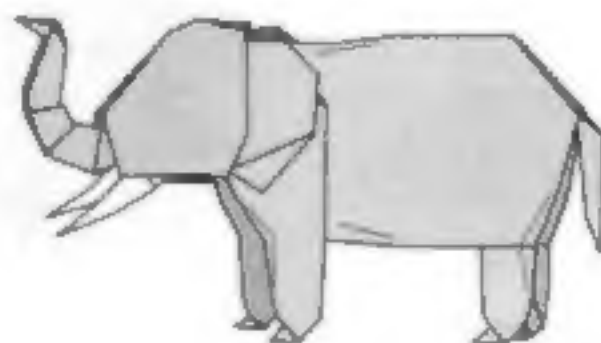
*African Animals in Origami*—24 models including crocodile, gorilla, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, zebra, giraffe.

*Origami Inside-Out*—25 models dealing with the white and colored side including geometric shapes, Canada goose, spotted cow, chess board and chess pieces.

*North American Animals in Origami*, with contributions by Fumiaki Kawahata—25 models including cacti, beaver, owls, deer, raccoon, bison, musk ox, moose.

*Mythological Creatures and the Chinese Zodiac in Origami*—20 models including the 12 animals of the Chinese zodiac (rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, and others) along with unicorn, pegasus, three-headed dragon.

Books can be ordered from OrigamiUSA or Dover. Addresses are given in the Introduction.





# Teach Yourself Origami

John Montroll

Interested in origami but too busy to take a class? The solution is literally at hand with this easy-to-understand, instructive volume that is virtually a graded course in origami for beginners.

Origami expert John Montroll offers complete and clear directions plus diagrams for every stage of each project. Beginning with an explanation of how to follow diagrams, readers learn the basic folds, one at a time. Examples of each new fold appear with illustrations of traditional models as well as some of Montroll's own designs, for a total of 27 simple models that include a frog, star, piano, and penguin. A dozen intermediate designs—a pig, lion, camel, and others—come next, followed by five advanced models: an impossible vase, deer, waterwheel, elephant, and bee.

An absolute must for teachers, this fun-filled book is appropriate for paperfolders of all ages and abilities and serves as an excellent introduction to origami as well as an informative guide for those already acquainted with the art.

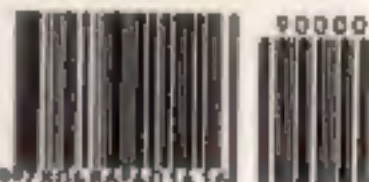
Original Dover (1988) publication, in association with Antroll Publishing Company. 1,042 black-and-white illustrations. Instructions. 120pp. 8 1/4 x 11. Paperbound.

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